



Daily Report

Central Eurasia

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Due to customer demand, FBIS plans to begin publishing statistical material from Russia and other independent states of the former Soviet Union in the FBIS Daily Report: Central Eurasia (FBIS-SOV series) as a weekly Supplement titled "Economic Review." Statistical material now appearing in the FBIS Report: Central Eurasia (FBIS-USR series), which has a smaller circulation, will temporarily be double-published in both reports through 28 September. Economic material which refers to policy issues rather than statistics will continue to be published in the FBIS-USR series, pending further review.

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Daily Report

Central Eurasia

FBIS-SOV-94-192

CONTENTS

4 October 1994

NOTICE TO READERS: Effective 1 October, the processing indicators appearing in brackets at the start of each item in this publication will be changed. All new indicators will begin with "FBIS" to make the material more easily identifiable. Some will also indicate whether the item has been translated from the vernacular or transcribed from English.

INTERREGIONAL AFFAIRS

ITAR-TASS Carries Press Review for 4 Oct	1
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RUSSIA INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Official Justifies Arms Trade With Iraq [ITAR-TASS]	3
Defense Ministry, FCS Deny Arms Smuggling Claims [ITAR-TASS]	3
Soskovets To Lead Mission to Japan 23-30 Nov [Tokyo KYODO]	3
Coastguard Sees Off 3 Japanese Fishing Boats [ITAR-TASS]	4
Vessel Fired Upon by Unknown Assailants [ITAR-TASS]	4
Zhirinovskiy Meets Korean Party Representatives [ITAR-TASS]	4
Peacekeepers Destroy Armor in Kodor Gorge [ITAR-TASS]	4
Troops To Free Kodor Gorge [Moscow Radio]	5
Yeltsin Visit Impresses Potential Investors [ITAR-TASS]	5
Zorin on Allegations of New Imperialist Designs [Moscow International]	5
Military Unhappy at 'Dangerous Concessions' [KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA 4 Oct]	6
Change Seen in U.S. View of CIS Peacekeeping [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 1 Oct]	7
Opposition To Russia-U.S. Partnership Noted [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 4 Oct]	8
Rumored Attack on New York Mafia Boss Dismissed [KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA 1 Oct]	9
Russia Against 'Double Standards' in Security Council [INTERFAX]	9
Official Denies Boycott of South African Technology [INTERFAX]	10
Diplomat on UN 'Haste' in Dropping Haiti Sanctions [INTERFAX]	10
PRC Vice Premier Interviewed [TRUD 1 Oct]	11

RUSSIA NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Political Issues

Yeltsin Holds Kremlin News Conference [Radio Rossii]	14
Says Catastrophe Averted in 1993 [ITAR-TASS]	16
Stability Restored in Past Year [ITAR-TASS]	16
Views Foreign Investments [ITAR-TASS]	16
Opposes Postponement of Elections [ITAR-TASS]	16
Says Economy on Right Track [ITAR-TASS]	17
Reaffirms Democratic Path [ITAR-TASS]	17
Resolves Border Guard Dispute [ITAR-TASS]	17
Recounts Visit to Britain [ITAR-TASS]	17
Views Foreign Policy [ITAR-TASS]	17
Rules Out Reshuffle [ITAR-TASS]	18
Views Relations With U.S. [ITAR-TASS]	18
Rules Out Force Against Chechnya [ITAR-TASS]	18
Says Strategic Weapons To Be Dismantled [ITAR-TASS]	18
Announces Postponement of Ukraine Visit [ITAR-TASS]	19
Rejects Cancellation of Crime Edict [ITAR-TASS]	19
Extends Invitation to Clinton [ITAR-TASS]	19
Yeltsin Extends State of Emergency in Ossetia [ITAR-TASS]	19
Yeltsin Issues Edict on Call-Up for Services [Radio Rossii]	19
Yeltsin Signs Edict To Strengthen Executive Powers [INTERFAX]	19

Gunman Fires Five Shots at Deputy Minister [ITAR-TASS]	20
Gorbachev To Run for Presidency [Groot-Bijgaarden DE STANDAARD 30 Sep]	20
Demonstrators Mark Anniversary of Oct 1993 Events [ITAR-TASS]	22
'About 2,000' Attend Rally [INTERFAX]	22
Further on Opposition Meeting [ITAR-TASS]	22
Shakhrai Sees Positive Outcome From Oct 1993 Events [ITAR-TASS]	23
Churkin Appointed Ambassador in Belgium [ITAR-TASS]	23
Kremlin Security Stepped Up, Guards Put in Uniform [KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA 1 Oct] ...	23
Gaydar Denounces Attempts To 'Rewrite' History [ITAR-TASS]	24
Duma Speaker Optimistic About Federal Budget [INTERFAX]	24
President's Staff Curbs Access to Former CPSU Archives [KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA 1 Oct]	24

Economic Issues

Chernomyrdin Signs Order for Federal Food Corporation [INTERFAX]	24
Labor Minister Says Income Situation Better [ROSSIYSKIYE VESTI 4 Oct]	25
Panel Reports Decline in Oil, Gas Extraction [ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA 1 Oct]	25

Military, Nuclear & Space Issues

Soyuz TM-20 Blasts Off From Baykonur [ITAR-TASS]	26
Rail-Launched Strategic Missile System Described [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 28 Sep]	26
Baltic Fleet Official Comments on NATO Exercises [Russian TV]	27
Nuclear Power Reactor Shut Down in Tver Region [ITAR-TASS]	28

Federal Assembly

Rybkin Says Parliament-Government Crisis Unlikely [IZVESTIYA 30 Sep]	28
--	----

Regional Affairs

Chechnya Still Sees Russia as Main Threat [IZVESTIYA 4 Oct]	29
Groznyy Public Threatened by Aggression Rumors [ITAR-TASS]	29
Chechnya Local Governments Support Dudayev [ITAR-TASS]	29
Helicopters Attack on Dudayev Forces [ITAR-TASS]	30
Maritime Territory To Hold Elections Despite Yeltsin Edict [ITAR-TASS]	30
Heavy Rains, Winds Blight Altay Kray Harvests [SELSKAYA ZHIZN]	30

UKRAINE

International Affairs

Kuchma's Chief of Staff Visits Washington [Kiev International]	32
U.S. Naval Commander in Europe Visits Odessa [ITAR-TASS]	32
Dispute Over U.S. Antidumping Measures Settled [Kiev International]	32
Moroz, Rakhmonov Discuss Bilateral Relations [Kiev International]	32
Protocol on Economic Cooperation With FRY Signed [Belgrade TANJUG]	32
Indian Ships Banned From Sea Ports [Kiev International]	33

National Affairs

Moroz Interviewed on Current Issues [KIYEVSKIYE NOVOSTI 16 Sep]	33
Crimea Rescinds Meshkov Ministerial Replacements [UNIAR]	38

WESTERN REGION

Belarus

Lukashenka Signs Edict on CIS Executive Secretary [BELAPAN]	39
Edict Sets Up State Protocol Service [ITAR-TASS]	39

Court Suspends Hearings on President's Edict	[INTERFAX]	39
--	------------	----

CENTRAL ASIA

Tajikistan

Rakhmonov Stops in Moscow En Route From New York	[Dushanbe Radio]	40
Russian Border Guards Warn of Retaliation	[Dushanbe Radio]	40
'Main Point' of Rakhmonov Address to UN	[INTERFAX]	40

Turkmenistan

Malaysian Prime Minister on Official Visit	[ITAR-TASS]	41
Meets President for Talks	[Ashgabat Radio]	41
Russia Seen as 'Guarantor of Its Independence'	[ITAR-TASS]	41

Uzbekistan

Presidential Edict Reorganizes Food Industry	[KHALQ SOZI 29 Sep]	42
Government To Officially Sponsor Newspaper	[PRAVDA VOSTOKA 27 Sep]	42
Karimov Issues Resolution on Servicemen's Benefits	[Tashkent TV]	43
Preparations for Supreme Council Elections	[INTERFAX]	44

CAUCASUS

Armenia

Russia's Zhirinovskiy Discusses Area Problems	[ARAGIL ELECTRONIC NEWS BULLETIN]	45
---	-----------------------------------	----

Azerbaijan

Aliyev Seeks Peaceful Solution of Conflict	[Baku TV]	45
President Meets With Political Figures	[TURAN]	49
Edict on State of Emergency Introduces Bans	[Baku TV]	50
Procurator-Interior Ministry Statement on Events	[TURAN]	50
Defense Ministry on Government Buildings Assault	[TURAN]	51
Events Seen as Sign of Impending Coup d'Etat	[IZVESTIYA 4 Oct]	51
'Distrust' in Aliyev; Noon Talks With Dzhavadov	[TURAN]	52
Report on Dzhavadov Group Activities Outside Baku	[AZERTAC]	52
Youth Group Statement Warns Aliyev To Meet Demands	[TURAN]	52
Government Negotiating With Insurgent OMON Members	[ITAR-TASS]	53
'Important State Structures' Placed Under Guard	[AZERTAC]	53
Special Police Headquarters Protected	[TURAN]	54
Mayor of Ganja City Kidnapped, Released	[TURAN]	54

BALTIC STATES

Estonia

Russian Party Holds First Congress, Adopts Program	[Tallinn Radio]	55
Defense Minister, Britain's Rifkind Sign Memorandum	[Tallinn Radio]	55

Latvia

Ulmanis on Work at UN General Assembly	[Riga Radio]	55
Security Cooperation Agreement Signed With Britain	[Riga Radio]	56

ITAR-TASS Carries Press Review for 4 Oct

LD0410084094 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 0631
GMT 4 Oct 94

["Press Review"—ITAR-TASS headline]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Moscow October 4 TASS—All Moscow-based periodicals mark the anniversary of last year's October events with varying degree of emotionality and from various positions.

ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA: "Last year we had a civil war which lasted, luckily, only one day".

ROSSIYSKIYE VESTI: "At that time the country was balancing on the edge of a precipice".

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA (Red Star): "The anniversary of the events, which we did not designate in any way yet. We refer to them simply as 'the events of October 3 and 4'. One thing is utterly clear, namely, that the date will go down in Russian history as one of those which are interpreted in various ways".

ROSSIYSKIYE VESTI carries an interview with Robert Servaes, professor of Russian history at the School of Slavonic and Eastern European Studies of London University, who authored many works on Russian history. Mr Servaes was an eye-witness to the October tragedy. He remembers the atmosphere on Moscow streets on those days last year, and it was strange for him to see calm faces almost all over the capital now.

"I am glad that (Boris) Yeltsin triumphed in October last year. An alternative to him would be the worst way out for Russia. In history, there is no joy without tears", Mr Servaes said.

In KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA, journalist Pavel Voshchanov expresses the view that at that time the country, intoxicated by political hypnosis, did not feel pain. No pain came later on either. The country rather indifferently wiped the blood spilled in the political scuffle.

"A year ago a good deal of cautions were voiced to the effect that Russia would get a dictator upon the fall of the 'White House'. The prophecies did not come true. Although one cannot say that the image of the president the victor did not undergo any changes. There are quite a number of signs that he now feels that he has full power, and is, maybe, the absolute master of Russia".

RABOCHAYA TRIBUNA remarks that "the firing on the 'White House' in the October of 1993 claimed hundreds of lives but the salvos did not remove either poverty, rightlessness, the omnipotence of the red-tapists or economic dislocation and the rampancy of crime from our life".

In the New Daily Newspaper, journalist Yuriy Stroyev points out that "however differently the October of 1993 is referred to now, as events, as a successful coup or a

victory over putschists, to me it was a national tragedy which shattered all divine and human barriers."

PRAVDA, carrying interviews with prominent participants in those events - former Chief Justice of the Constitutional Court Valeriy Zorkin, Gennadiy Zyuganov, leader of the Communist Party of the Russian Federation, Anatoliy Kryuchkov, leader of the Russian Party of Communists, and Viktor Anpilov, chairman of the Russian Communist Workers' Party—points out that October-93 was not only a tragedy of the people. It put spotlight on the bloody, dictatorial aspect of the new bourgeois power which blasphemously refers to itself as 'democratic'.

IZVESTIYA, emphasising that "all the victims should be mentioned in a prayer for the dead", sums up as follows: "To politicians and the politicking public, even these sorrowful days, judging by everything, are neither more nor less than an occasion to level accusations at the other side, to emphasise one's own heroism and call for a new struggle."

The newspaper supplements the article on the subject with documents about participants in last year's events, who stood on the different sides of the barricades.

On the anniversary of the October tragedy, disquieting reports come in from Azerbaijan, Chechnya, and Abkhazia.

"Helicopters over Baku as a spectre of a coup d'etat" is the conclusion by IZVESTIYA which reports the latest actions of the opponents of the present authorities of Azerbaijan.

KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA refers to rumours that Geydar Aliyev, the present leader of Azerbaijan, "has sounded out the possibility for his permanent residence in the United States in the nearest future."

As far as the Chechen Republic is concerned, IZVESTIYA believes that "the initiative is passing on to the opposition" and that "Groznyy expects attacks of the presidential palace".

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA runs "a story related by a Russian citizen who found himself in slavery", meaning the trying experience of Sergey Rodionov, 38, a Russian citizen, who has been held captive by a Georgian family in Kodor Gorge since 1991.

NEZAVISIMAYA GAZETA, recalling the speech made by Tajikistan parliament chief Emomali Rakhmonov at the 49th session of the United Nations General Assembly, points that the situation in the republic remains complex.

The examination of claims filed by defrauded depositors of money in financial companies becomes a serious juridical problem in Russia. Financial companies go bankrupt one after another (an exact number of suits filed by fraud victims is not known to anyone. Several tens of thousands of suits have been lodged with Moscow

courts alone). "While claims are being examined, the fraud victims may become a political force," IZVESTIYA points out.

According to ROSSIYSKIYE VESTI, the state of affairs in the social labour sphere in Russia is not so gloomy. It is now complex but not disastrous. On the whole, the situation in this respect stabilises, said Russian Labour Minister Gennadiy Melikyan. The population's incomes grew by almost 13 per cent over eight months of this year as compared with the corresponding period of last year.

TRUD, on the strength of statistical data, proves that the level of the remuneration of labour in industry continues to decline against the background of the growth of real average per capita incomes of the population in the first half of the year. The remuneration of labour in industry was 13 per cent in the first half of this year as compared with the corresponding period last year.

NEZAVISIMAYA GAZETA sums up the results of a sociological expert survey to determine "100 leading politicians in Russia in September".

The survey results indicate, first of all, that political life in Russia, as was expected, has markedly intensified at

the beginning of autumn. Expert estimate is that the rating of 90 out of 100 state and public figures has risen in varying degree.

TRUD reports that the Russian joint-stock company Gazprom, upon establishing a joint venture with the German firm Wintershall AG, got direct and long-term access to the supply structures of the West European market.

In future, cooperation with the world's major company dealing with the production, transportation and sale of natural gas will assume a Europe-wide scope due to the Yamal-Europe project.

Already at the end of next year, the Russian side intends to put into operation stage-by-stage gas trunklines running from the gas fields of the Yamal Peninsula across Byelorussia [Belarus] and Poland to Frankfurt-on-Oder.

In IZVESTIYA, science news analyst Sergey Leskov gives the details of the current space flight of "four men and a woman who brave inconveniences"—cosmonauts Aleksandr Viktorenko, Yelena Kondakova, and Ulf Merbold who represents the European Space Agency.

Official Justifies Arms Trade With Iraq

LD0310205494 Moscow *ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian* 1350 GMT 3 Oct 94

[By *ITAR-TASS* diplomatic observer Yuriy Tyssovskiy]

[FBIS Translated Text] Moscow, 3 Oct—"Moscow's position with regard to the UN sanctions against Iraq after its aggression against Kuwait in 1990 is fully in keeping with the principles and decisions of this international organization," a high-ranking official in the Russian Foreign Ministry who wished to remain anonymous said in an interview with the *ITAR-TASS* observer. "The UN Security Council's resolutions on the sanctions stipulates they will be lifted gradually if Baghdad carries out the demands of the international community. This is what Russia and a number of other countries are trying to achieve—trying to encourage Iraq to cooperate further with the United Nations while doing what is required of it. If new demands are made or attitudes are hardened for no reason, this may have completely the opposite effect, and all talk of progress will have to be forgotten. One of the most vitally important regions of the world is still in crisis, and this is contrary to the interests of the countries there and of the community of nations as a whole."

The diplomat stressed that Moscow was insisting that Baghdad meet unconditionally all of the demands set out by the United Nations. He said: We are working with the Iraqi leadership on important aspects, such as the recognition of Kuwaiti sovereignty and the joint border between the two states as demarcated by UN experts. I think that it will accept these obligations sooner or later.

Moreover, the diplomat stressed, why should we forget our huge interests in Iraq. At the first sitting of the joint Russo-Iraqi commission for trade and economic and scientific and technical cooperation the parties defined a range of sites requiring joint efforts, the contracts for which were valued at \$10 billion. Do we not need this money? If we do not do this, then Western firms and companies will quickly fill the vacuum left after sanctions are lifted, the very same Americans who are so keenly in favor of preserving the embargo. Baghdad also intends to return to Russia the \$7 billion debt which it has owed since the crisis began in the Persian Gulf four years ago.

With regard to the possible sale of military hardware to a future Iraq, the diplomat stressed that this could not be excluded. Our conscience is clear, he said. None of the weapons of mass destruction, including biological and chemical weapons which Saddam Husayn had at his disposal, were produced in the Soviet Union. Even the Scud tactical missiles used for shelling Saudi Arabia and Israel during the war were modernized to increase their range by Western experts. Of course, if arms are to be supplied it will happen strictly on a selective basis—spare parts and weapons needed for defense. No one would consider sales of this kind shameful: sales made

within the framework of reasonable sufficiency once the embargo has been lifted, which would mean that Iraq had been officially rehabilitated in the eyes of the world community. In any case, it would be unthinkable to start delivering supplies of a military nature without the appropriate UN decision.

The United States believes it is still early to change anything with regard to Iraq, the Foreign Ministry official said in conclusion. But the way things are developing shows that Baghdad will eventually fully give in to the UN's demands, and this will place the lifting of the oil embargo on the agenda. We must be ready for this turn of events.

Defense Ministry, FCS Deny Arms Smuggling Claims

LD3009120094 Moscow *ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian* 0915 GMT 30 Sep 94

[By *ITAR-TASS*]

[FBIS Translated Text] Moscow, 30 Sep—In a telephone conversation with Sergey Stepashin, director of the FCS [Federal Counterintelligence Service], Minister of State Bernd Schmidbauer, the coordinator of German special services, has deplored the way remarks he made were misinterpreted by journalists. Schmidbauer was referring to media allegations that during the withdrawal of forces from Europe representatives of the Russian Army illegally sold a large quantity of modern weapons to Serbia. The German representative noted that neither he nor German special services had any information of this kind. The telephone conversation is reported in a statement issued today by the FCS public relations center.

The statement also says that during their visit to Germany a FCS delegation and the German side discussed coordination of efforts by both countries' special services to prevent the smuggling of nuclear materials, weapons, and drugs and to tackle organized crime. However, the Germans did not raise the question of illegal Russian arms sales to third countries. No evidence of such a thing was handed to the Russian side.

The Defense Ministry regards allegations in the German newspaper *BILD AM SONNTAG* and other media claims that equipment and weapons belonging to Russian forces in Eastern Europe were smuggled to Serbia and Syria as a complete fabrication. A statement issued today by the ministry's press service says that "all weapons and combat equipment from the Western Group of Forces and groups of forces in other East European countries were withdrawn to the USSR and then to Russia."

Soskovets To Lead Mission to Japan 23-30 Nov

OW0410001794 Tokyo *KYODO in English* 0007 GMT 4 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Moscow, Oct. 4 *KYODO*—A high-level Russian delegation led by First Deputy Premier Oleg Soskovets will visit Japan on Nov. 23-30 for

economic and scientific talks, Russian Government sources said Monday [3 October].

The sources said that the Soskovets mission will visit Tokyo, Sapporo and other Japanese cities during its stay but that the mission's scheduled itinerary may be slightly shortened.

Japan and Russia are expected to launch a bilateral governmental panel on trade, economic, scientific and technological cooperation and Soskovets is likely to assume the post of cochairman, the sources said. The delegation is also expected to use its Japan trip to press Tokyo to increase loans offered by the Export-Import Bank of Japan and talk about joint ventures between Russian and Japanese companies, they said.

Coastguard Sees Off 3 Japanese Fishing Boats

LD0410103094 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 0309 GMT 4 Oct 94

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Belovitskiy]

[FBIS Translated Text] Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk, 4 Oct (ITAR-TASS)—Japanese poachers carried out another "test" of the combat readiness of Russian border guards patrolling the waters of the southern Kurils yesterday. Three fishing vessels ostentatiously penetrated two or three cable lengths into our territorial waters off the southern shore of Kunashir island.

However, their presence in Russian waters was short-lived. When a coastguard vessel began moving toward the scene, the intruders beat a hasty retreat back to neutral waters. Throughout this time about 15 Japanese vessels were gathered at the edge of the territorial limit, "observing" the proceedings. On this occasion the border guards did not fire warning shots.

Local observers note that the situation in the southern Kuril sector of the Pacific border district is, on the whole, stable. They attribute this, in many respects, to the large-scale "Trawl-94" operation which has been going on in the waters of the Russian Far East since 20 April. Commanders of Kuril border units believe a similar operation should be mounted next year too.

Vessel Fired Upon by Unknown Assailants

LD0410050894 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 0350 GMT 4 Oct 94

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Larisa Beloivan]

[FBIS Translated Text] Vladivostok, 4 Oct—Yesterday, an armed attack was perpetuated against the motorship "Vien Khay" with a Russian crew on board in the Yellow Sea.

The cargo vessel "Vien Khay", which belongs to the Russian-Vietnamese shipping company "Salfes," manned by a crew from the Far Eastern sea shipping line, was sailing from the Philippines' port of Isabela to

Saigon with a cargo of fertilizer on board. In the Yellow Sea, the vessel was subjected to attack from two highspeed motor-launches which looked like fishing trawlers, according to the captain. The motor-launches followed the motorship for some time, periodically lighting it up with searchlights and steadily getting closer. Then, practically coming right up to it, unidentified people opened fire from automatic weapons into the air and also into the vessel's hull and at the foremast.

It follows from the text of the wireless message received from the "Vien Khay" by the Vladivostok rescue coordination center that there were submachine gunners dressed in khaki on one of the two motor-launches in pursuit who demanded by means of gestures, shouts, and mimicry that the motorship should stop. The motor-launch did not have any identifying signs except a red flag flying from the mast.

After sailing alongside for some time, the motor-launches stopped pursuit. ITAR-TASS has learned that the "Vien Khay" did not suffer any serious damage and there were no casualties among the crew.

Zhirinovskiy Meets Korean Party Representatives

LD0310161694 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1439 GMT 3 Oct 94

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Aleksandr Valiyev]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang October 3 TASS—A delegation of the Russian Liberal Democratic Lead Party (LDPR) by Vladimir Zhirinovskiy arrived in the North Korean capital in the small hours on Monday and held negotiations with representatives of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party today. The Korean side was represented by Secretary of the Central Committee Hwang Chang-yop and chief of a department in the Central Committee Hang Chung-kuk. According to the Central News Agency of Korea, the negotiations were held in a "friendly atmosphere".

The sides informed each other of the activity of their parties, discussed prospects for the development of friendly ties. Zhirinovskiy declared for the strengthening and development of relations between Russia and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The delegation of LDPR placed wreaths to the statue of President Kim Il-Song who died in July and paid tribute to his memory by observing silence. The leader of Liberal Democrats said that the homage of the Korean people to their leader teaches peoples how one's history should be treasured and leader respected, and makes it possible to frustrate sallies of hostile forces.

Zhirinovskiy said that all people in Russia are familiar with the name of President Kim Il-Song. Zhirinovskiy also stressed that the North Korean leader had truly great merits and that the his cause continues.

Peacekeepers Destroy Armor in Kodor Gorge

LD0410103694 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 0929 GMT 4 Oct 94

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Anatoliy Yurkin]

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[FBIS Translated Text] Moscow, 4 Oct (ITAR-TASS)—The Russian peacekeeping forces in Abkhazia today began an operation to discover and destroy armor in Kodori Gorge, irrespective of which side in the conflict it belongs to. The peacekeeping forces are also to drive out any illegal armed formations they discover in the area of the gorge.

The ITAR-TASS correspondent was told at the information and press directorate of the Russian Defense Ministry that the command of the operation has been given to Major General Vasilii Yakushev, commander of the peacekeeping forces in the area of the Georgian-Abkhaz conflict.

The peacekeepers' operation is conducted in accordance with agreements reached in Sochi during the Russian president's meetings with Georgian and Abkhaz leaders.

Troops To Free Kodor Gorge

*LD0310181294 Moscow Radiostantsiya Ekho Moskv
in Russian 1600 GMT 3 Oct 94*

[FBIS Translated Text] An operation to remove the remnants of the Georgian Army from the Kodor Gorge in Abkhazia starts tomorrow. Russian Defense Minister Pavel Grachev has issued the relevant order. All military hardware found in the gorge will be destroyed.

Yeltsin Visit Impresses Potential Investors

*LD0310164994 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in
Russian 1040 GMT 3 Oct 94*

[By Business-TASS correspondent Robert Serebrennikov]

[FBIS Translated Text] Moscow, 3 Oct—The visit by Russian Federation President Boris Yeltsin to the United States has built a stronger bridge for private U.S. investment in Russia, Deputy Economics Minister Vladimir Kossov said today.

The main aim, he said in a Business-TASS interview, is not to return from each visit with fistfuls of money but to promote in the United States a better understanding of Russia and its current problems, to boost the country's reputation among businessmen, and to encourage a desire to do business with Russia.

Vladimir Kossov noted that our foremost task is to create an image of Russia as a normal business partner for the West. At the same time, it has to be understood that foreign investment will start to increase only when the Russian economy revives, since no one will invest money in a decrepit economy.

Vladimir Kossov disclosed that in the near future the government will complete the drafting of fundamental bills on international investment cooperation, which will be passed to the State Duma for approval this autumn. The bills set out measures aimed at removing obstacles

to foreign investment. Among other things, they envision changes in taxation, exchange control, and export-import tariffs.

According to official figures, foreign investment in the Russian economy amounted to \$2.7 billion on 1 January 1994.

Zorin on Allegations of New Imperialist Designs

*LD0110201294 Moscow Radio Moscow World Service
in English 1810 GMT 1 Oct 94*

[Commentary by Valentin Zorin]

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Our political commentator Valentin Zorin has this to say about the Russian-American summit which has just ended in Washington.

The most important event of the week has been the new summit between the presidents of Russia and the United States. Judging by all the facts at our disposal, important steps were taken during the summit on further developing genuine partnership between Russia and the United States. A more detailed assessment of the results of the summit will have to wait a while. There will be plenty of discussion on the issue in the future. However, I would like to say a few words about one issue, which, as far as I know, was discussed by Presidents Boris Yeltsin and Bill Clinton.

Lately, the American media and some statements by some high-ranking political figures have exaggerated the issue of alleged new Russian imperial designs. There have been attempts to convince the public that Moscow is seeking to return to old habits and establish its political hegemony over independent states, the republics in the former Soviet Union. The impression is being created as if someone is trying to reinvent a new scarecrow and to replace the old bugbear of a Soviet threat and to disseminate the idea of a Russianist expansionism aimed in the final analysis, as it were, at restoring in some form the disintegrated Soviet Union.

Such assertion and affirmation have nothing in common with realities. No responsible politician in Moscow harbors overtly or covertly any plans of encroaching on the sovereignty of the former republics of the former Soviet Union, which are now independent states. The issue at stake here is something else. Previously, objective natural phenomena, which could not be ignored by Russia, as well as by leaders of the CIS, had made themselves known. No political decision can change the fact that for many, many decades of the existence of the Soviet Union a single economic space was at least created. But today's attempts to destroy it will do incalculable harm to each of the states which now have their political independence. This immutable fact is recognized by responsible politicians both in Moscow, and in other capitals of the CIS. Those who today blow out of proportion the noise about the new Russian imperialism are purposefully and ill-intentionally ignoring the fact that the move to restore the artificially severed economic ties on the territories of

the former Soviet Union was made not only by Moscow, but also by leaders of the newly independent states. [passage omitted]

The desire to integrate, not only on the territories of the former Soviet Union, is the sign of the times. It is therefore, difficult to understand why western politicians, who favor an integration of Western countries and do not see attempts by Bonn, London, or Paris aimed at establishing hegemony, are using other measuring means in relation to Russia. Such double standards make one believe that the organizers of the new anti-Russian political and propaganda campaigns are pursuing their selfish, narrow, objectives about which we will have a chance to speak at a later date.

Military Unhappy at 'Dangerous Concessions'

MM0410092594 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA
PRAVDA in Russian 4 Oct 94 p 10

[Commentary by Valeriy Nechayev under the "Visits" rubric: "The Generals Are Protesting. Silently"]

[FBIS Translated Text] During B. Yeltsin's two-day visit to the United States around 50 questions were discussed. More than one-third of them were military. In terms of intensity and scale this was an unprecedented occasion in diplomatic practice. The result? Just four documents were signed, of which only one relates to the military sphere.

One Russian General Staff expert admitted in an off-the-record conversation that surely never before has a package of military questions for talks at such a level been prepared by the president's team and the Foreign Ministry in such haste and with such a level of secrecy. The military questions relating to the visit were not discussed either by the President's Council, the Security Council, the relevant committees of the two chambers of the parliament, or the Defense Ministry collegium. Even Pavel Grachev did not know until shortly before the summit that he would be flying to Washington: The military side of the delegation was due to be headed by General Viktor Barynkin, chief of the Main Directorate for Operations and deputy chief of the General Staff. Then a panic suddenly set in at the Defense Ministry: It seemed to some people that the Americans were preparing "major disarmament initiatives."

Grachev was ordered to go to the States himself.

The top Russian generals were already accustomed to the fact that if Yeltsin was meeting with Clinton they should be ready for improvisations and sensations. Just take the episode of the detargeting of the strategic missiles at the start of 1992 when Yeltsin, across the Atlantic, announced to the world that our missiles would no longer be targeted on the United States and in Moscow in January 1994 when he repeated the same thing. In reality, however, the symbolic detargeting of the missiles took place only recently.

Defense Ministry analysts note that many Russian breakthroughs in the sphere of political and economic relations with the United States have been achieved by unduly obvious military or near-military concessions to the Americans. In this connection, generals talking among close acquaintances recall with irritation such things as START I and START II, the closure of our nuclear reactors "on Washington's initiative," the sale of our uranium to the Americans at almost half price, the suspension of the cryogenic engine contract with India, and so forth. The same thing happened this time, too: In exchange for U.S. investments and the recognition of Russia as a country with a transitional economy, the Russian president promised not to sell any more weapons to Iran. Yet the freezing of Russian-Iranian military-technical cooperation will deprive the country of around \$1 billion net profit (that represents one-third of the Russian Federation's income from the sale of weapons in 1993 and almost one-fifth in 1994). Why throw away money like that, leaving people without pay and cutting jobs in the defense industry where strikes are already beginning? Especially since, according to evidence from the competent Russian organs, the Americans are using bogus firms to sell Iran just as many weapons as the Russian Federation.

At the same time, the United States ignored many of Moscow's requests. For example, not to try too hard to draw East Europe into NATO's zone of influence, to define zones of influence in the arms trade, to help with redeeming the UN peacemaking debts....

Boris Yeltsin presented Russia's agreement to begin a new stage in the destruction of warheads several years ahead of the schedule envisaged by the START II accords as a new breakthrough in the sphere of nuclear arms reduction. The lax diplomatic and military analysis of this question meant that no progress has been made in the disarmament sphere. Indeed, what progress could there be when the Russian specialists knew that just prior to this a group of U.S. generals had sent Clinton a very sternly worded letter containing a demand not to allow America's nuclear potential to be reduced too quickly? It is interesting that among among the Russian generals at the Defense Ministry and the General Staff there were calls to "leave things as they are for the moment." But all of this was behind the scenes. At the Defense Ministry people were saying increasingly often that Grachev is afraid of contradicting Yeltsin even when the President makes dangerous concessions to the United States. It has been rumored that on this occasion the concession on nuclear disarmament had assumed a particularly dangerous scale and that Grachev chose an original form of protest—he ventured not to appear at the banquets at the White house and the Russian embassy and listened stony-faced to Yeltsin's speech.

High-ranking General Staff officials whom we asked for an assessment of the visit's military results said: "One U.S. congressman called our president a good salesman. Unfortunately, in many instances the Russian 'commodity' that was being bartered in Washington proved to be

our defense and our military-strategic interests. In my view the present Russian authorities are banking unwisely on overseas aid and, in particular, on U.S. investments: The United States is turning these investments into an effective instrument of control not only of the Russian economy but also of its defense sphere. They give money only on their terms, and they dictate those terms."

Change Seen in U.S. View of CIS Peacekeeping

MM0310132594 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in
Russian 1 Oct 94 p 2

[Article by observer Aleksandr Golts under the "Topic of the Week" rubric: "New 'Monroe Doctrine' or Defense of Legitimate Interests?"]

[FBIS Translated Text] It is indeed a sure sign of the times. The Russian president's visit to the United States, his address to the United Nations, and the results of the Washington summit fail to be a worldwide sensation. Moreover, neither in the United States nor in Russia did the press pay that much attention to the events. The decision to start implementing the START-II Treaty immediately after its ratification—something which would only yesterday have been discussed and commented on by everyone as marking historic progress toward disarmament—failed to produce a tumultuous reaction on either side of the Atlantic.

Yet this is in no way to denigrate what was done during those days in New York and Washington. It is simply that the world really has changed. People really have stopped feeling that the confrontation between the two great powers contains the threat of nuclear or conventional war. As a consequence, the public has gradually begun to lose interest in problems of security. That is to say, the two countries have started trusting each other far more and have stopped seeing "treacherous intent" in particular actions.

However, in this context it is very difficult to understand why the problem of Russia's relations with other CIS countries should have become a matter of conflict in U.S.-Russian relations. The section of Boris Yeltsin's UN speech where he said clearly and unambiguously that relations with the CIS states are an economic and political priority for us produced a manifestly mixed reaction. A number of mass media organs and prominent Western analysts saw this as a "neoimperial policy," one which they have already dubbed a new "Monroe Doctrine." I would remind readers that more than 150 years ago U.S. President James Monroe declared as the basic principle of U.S. foreign policy that the Western Hemisphere should not be regarded as a target for colonization by any European power. On the basis of this doctrine, the United States carried out numerous interventions in Latin America.

Let us leave the actual approach—the attempt to evaluate Russia's actions at the end of the 20th Century in

the terms and categories of the 19th—on the commentators' consciences. We will address the heart of the matter. Surely it is not Russia's fault that precisely now, in accordance and in no way against the peoples' will, a clear and strong desire to consolidate and pool efforts has emerged in all (or almost all) the states which rose from the ruins of the USSR? Surely Russia is not culpable if its borders seethe with conflicts that threaten not just its security but world stability as a whole? Surely it is not culpable if it is forced, virtually on its own, to conduct peacemaking operations in several regions at the same time, putting the lives of its young men on the line and sustaining appreciable financial losses?

Instead of considering helping Moscow in this difficult matter, people harp on to us about the threat of Russian "neoimperialism." But let us consider how realistic it is to believe that Russia really is pursuing the goal of "reconstituting the empire." After all, it is already being realized at the highest level today that we are not, nor will be in the foreseeable future, in a position to assume full responsibility (particularly financial and economic responsibility) for other CIS states. Let us recall that the idea of unifying the financial systems of Russia and Belorussia (Belarus)—on which many of us, let us be frank, were keen—met with neither good nor ill will on anyone's part. It met with a clear appreciation that neither country's economy would sustain such a sharp shock. And here, after all, we are talking about peaceful Belorussia, which has retained its production potential.

It is simply absurd to suspect us of carrying out peacemaking operations with the intention of spreading our influence in Georgia and Tajikistan, which lie in ruins. We are carrying out these operations because we have legitimate national interests there. But those interests reside solely in stopping the conflict and preventing its consequences from undermining stability in Russia.

Incidentally, the crux of the Monroe Doctrine is to forbid others from getting involved in Latin American affairs. But who can cite even the slightest piece of convincing evidence that Russia is trying to prevent other states or international institutions from taking part in a settlement? On the contrary, our peacemakers in Abkhazia operate in contact with UN observers. The Russian and U.S. Presidents have just been negotiating the coordination of our efforts to settle the conflict in Nagorno-Karabakh.

The truth is that other great powers, the United Nations, and the CSCE have been slow to react to what is happening. Let us recall that Eduard Shevardnadze went to Washington to make a direct appeal for help and returned with nothing. I suspect that Karabakh has come to mind again now only because a multibillion contract has been concluded with Baku to develop the Caspian oil fields, and there must be peace wherever leading American and British companies operate. Who then, if I may be allowed to ask, is trying to derive benefit from settling the existing conflicts? Yet Russia, aware that its partners

are not, to put it mildly, disinterested, has agreed to their participation anyway. Provided that it does have an impact; provided that it does advance peace.

I would observe that, despite patently hysterical appeals made to President Clinton to express to his Russian counterpart the concern felt at Russia's actions in the new independent states, Washington has not unduly stressed this theme. And, as the supporters of a new hard-line policy toward Moscow have noted—not without chagrin—the Clinton administration does seem ready to acknowledge tacitly the existing reality.

Clinton's critics see here a kind of payment for Moscow's agreement to the conduct of operations in Haiti. I believe that U.S. actions in that country really could be bound up with a clear change in Washington's attitude to Russian peacemaking, but by no means in terms of American payment for Moscow's compliance.

The explanation lies elsewhere. No one could fail to see the complexity of the situations in which the two great powers find themselves. If you discount the U.S. declarations about defending democracy (the sincerity of which I question: Otherwise American troops should have landed in in a good dozen other Third World countries), one obvious national interest lies behind the operation in Haiti, namely preventing America from being swamped by refugees. But surely this is one of Russia's most important interests, is it not? America would be threatened by tens of thousands of refugees, but Russia would be threatened by millions.

Finally, the problems that arise during operations are very similar. Attempts are made to get both the Russian and American military embroiled in confrontation among armed groupings, all eager to exploit the foreign military presence for its own far-from-noble purposes. Aristide, after all, who until still quite recently appeared as a victim of the junta, is already openly expressing his displeasure at the lack of sufficient toughness, in his opinion, shown toward the generals by the Americans. It cannot be ruled out that the American soldiers will find themselves in a very difficult situation if Aristide's supporters decide to organize a bloodbath for their enemies under the protection of the U.S. soldiers' bayonets.

Nevertheless, in embarking on the operation the United States saw it first and foremost as a means of protecting its own interests. And Washington, increasingly aware of the difficulties involved in such actions, does seem to be starting to realize that Russia has been forced to protect those self-same national interests rather than imperial ambitions.

Opposition To Russia-U.S. Partnership Noted

MM0410091194 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Oct 94 pp 1, 3

[Report by Vladimir Kuzar: "Targeting the Future. Russian Initiatives Proclaimed at United Nations Discussed at Washington Summit"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Washington-Moscow—"Are you from KRASNAYA ZVEZDA? It's our favorite paper!" "We still subscribe to it." "I got some printed matter from Russia other day with the latest issues of KRASNAYA ZVEZDA." How could I not lose my head over such a tumultuous reaction on being introduced to a small group of elderly people who had been chatting quietly in one of the halls of the old Russian Embassy building in Washington, where a reception was being held in honor of World War II veterans. They immediately crowded around me and started asking about Russia—their first homeland, which they had left some time before—and rushed to tell me what they were doing now in the United States.

"I am Naum Sapozhnikov, president of the Los Angeles World War II Veterans Association," one of them said, making vigorous efforts to attract my attention. "The association has 750 members and is the biggest in the United States. We often meet to discuss events in Russia. We very much hope that our people will emerge with honor from the prevailing situation. We veterans cannot fail to be gratified by the consistency and purposefulness with which Russia is fighting for international security and world peace. A number of major initiatives in this sphere have been put forward during Boris Yeltsin's current visit."

Of course, people who have not only been through the horrors of the bloodiest war in human history but also acted directly to shorten it are particularly aware of and open to efforts to prevent a new planetary conflagration and to eliminate smoldering regional conflicts. This was the aim of the Russian initiatives voiced from the UN rostrum. The initiatives are so global that they seem to come from the distant future. Bill Clinton, who was on the whole positive about Russia's new proposals, nonetheless lamented that there were too many of them and that it would "take time to discuss them."

Nonetheless, some of these initiatives were discussed during the Russo-U.S. summit. And that was no accident. After all, the main task of the summit was to organize strategic partnership. And this is inconceivable without defining the long-term prospects for bilateral cooperation on key issues.

The Russian and U.S. Presidents discussed more than 40 problems in one-on-one talks. And they both acknowledged that they had not really wasted any time but had gotten down to business right away, since they know each other so well. "I have talked more with Boris Yeltsin than with any other world leader," Bill Clinton conceded.

And although the United States, as the Russian president repeatedly stressed during the visit, is a difficult partner, common ground was found on many problems. The working groups should probably share the credit with the presidents. They obtained from their leaders some hints and the basic outlines of the issue to be discussed,

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carefully analyzed the different options for resolving it, and then gave the Presidents recommendations about how to act in various cases.

The working groups on military issues received a particularly high assessment behind the scenes at the summit. And there was a reason for that. After all, the presidents alone discussed a dozen problems relating to this sphere of activity. These included the need to harmonize military doctrines, nonproliferation, the ratification and implementation of the START I and START II Treaties, progress toward a START III treaty, the safe elimination of nuclear weapons, and a ban on the export of antipersonnel mines.... Specific decisions were made on some of these. Boris Yeltsin announced at the final press conference that Russia and the United States will simultaneously stand down all missiles right after the ratification of the START II Treaty instead of in the year 2003.

But the military experts had been working on their own plan too. Talks had already been held in New York between the two countries' defense ministers. The working group sessions continued in Washington. Quite clearly, they were held so intensively that Army General Pavel Grachev was reported to have been forced to miss two state dinners—in the White House and at the Russian Embassy. But it was thanks to this work schedule that the sides managed to discuss all the planned issues and reach decisions that will promote the expansion of bilateral cooperation in the military sphere.

The main result of the Russo-U.S. summit talks should clearly be the fact that the sides gained a common understanding of the need for pragmatic rather than declaratory partnership. But how we will be able to implement that partnership is another matter. It is primarily a matter for the United States. After all, Bill Clinton does not represent all of U.S. society. There is the Congress, there is the opposition, including the extreme opposition.

On the eve of Boris Yeltsin's arrival in the United States the conservative Heritage Foundation called on the U.S. President to take a hard line on "the new Russian imperialism," referring to Moscow's policy on the near abroad. During the visit, after the "achievement of mutual understanding" on the Balkan problem was announced, Pentagon boss William Perry threatened the Bosnian Serbs with new air strikes. The reaction from U.S. business circles and bureaucrats dealing with economic issues to the "Partnership for Economic Progress" signed by the two Presidents was very modest. The fate of the notorious Jackson-Vanik law—which, according to the Russian president, every teenager in our country knows about—will still have to be decided. And at the moment it is hard to predict what Congress' attitude will be.

Even Russia will probably not be unanimous about all the actions to come out of the latest summit. At any rate, barbs have been aimed at the Russian president by those

who disagree with his decision no longer to trade in military hardware and weapons with Iran.

So, yet another Russo-U.S. summit passes into history. Time will tell if it will become a "summit geared to the future"—as Bill Clinton described it. One thing is clear—the two great powers cannot get by without businesslike partnership. Neither in developing bilateral cooperation for the benefit of their peoples nor in resolving global tasks—above all, in strengthening international security.

Rumored Attack on New York Mafia Boss Dismissed

MM0310152794 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA
PRAVDA in Russian 1 Oct 94 p 1

[Inform column report: "New York Mourns 'Yaponchik'"]

[FBIS Translated Text] A strong rumor is doing the rounds of the capital's mafia circles that a terrorist act was committed in New York four days ago against the leader of the Russian mafia in America—Vyacheslav Ivankov-Yaponchik. A few years ago this pardoned "major criminal" evaded the administrative surveillance of the Russian militia and went abroad illegally.

According to unverified information, Ivankov secretly visited his family home to coordinate the actions of Slavic criminal groupings and establish reliable channels for narcotics smuggling.

As a high-ranking official from the Main Administration for Organized Crime affirmed, the day before yesterday he met with officers from the FBI office in Moscow. There was discussion of the activity of the Russian mafia in New York, but the sensational piece of news was not mentioned. The silence of the Western mass media on this subject shows that someone is very much indulging in

Russia Against 'Double Standards' in Security Council

LD0310195994 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1859
GMT 3 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Moscow is against double standards in the UN Security Council. This was declared by a senior Russian diplomat in an interview with Interfax on Monday, commenting Russia's decision to abstain in the Council last Friday when a resolution to partially lift sanctions against Haiti was put to vote. The draft resolution was submitted by the U.S. and some other states.

"It is unacceptable for us that it takes just a few hours to adopt sanctions against one country without fully understanding the situation there, but takes a review of reports, dispatch of observers, and studying the situation repeatedly nearly through a microscope as regards other countries," stressed the diplomat.

As for dropping sanctions against Haiti, Moscow in principle does not object to this, however, it is puzzled at the current haste. "We wonder why sanctions against Haiti should be dropped now when the terms set by the UN Security Council resolutions have not been met yet," the diplomat remarked.

He said "Russia at this stage has no final opinion on the operation conducted by a multinational force in Haiti since reports from it have been rather contradictory."

He ruled out possible Russian involvement in the current operation by the multinational force in Haiti. "In keeping with a Russian government's decision, five Russian interior officers can be sent to Haiti but only when the multinational force completes its mission and the UN takes over the operation," the diplomat concluded.

Official Denies Boycott of South African Technology

LD0310200094 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1633 GMT 3 Oct 94

[From the "Presidential Bulletin" feature by diplomatic correspondents Aleksandr Korzun, Igor Porshnev, Yevgeniy Terekhov, and others]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Director of the Russian Foreign Ministry's Africa Department Leonid Safonov dismissed allegations appearing in the Russian press that the ministry released a letter recently with recommendations to refrain from cooperation with South Africa in the area of advanced technology exchanges.

"Such allegations are absolutely untrue; we are quite bewildered by them," the high-ranking diplomat told Interfax on Monday.

Before the general non-racial elections conducted in South Africa last April, he explained, Russia was guided by the restrictions on ties with that country, primarily in the military-technical area, imposed by the UN Security Council. "However after the elections, as a result of which a democratic government came to power in South Africa, all restrictions were lifted," he pointed out.

According to Safonov, "a year ago Moscow and Pretoria signed an agreement on cooperation in the area of science and technology." In late October a Russian delegation led by Deputy Minister of Science and Technical Policy Zurab Yakobashviliy will go to South Africa to take part in an international exhibit of high-tech equipment. "The delegation is to sign with South Africa an addendum to the bilateral agreement, which provides for forming working groups to deal with concrete directions of scientific and technical cooperation," the diplomat said.

South African President Nelson Mandela is to pay an official visit to Russia in late October—early November,

Interfax's interviewee noted. He said he hopes that "the false report was printed in the press by mistake, not with malicious intent."

Diplomat on UN 'Haste' in Dropping Haiti Sanctions

LD0310200694 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1633 GMT 3 Oct 94

[From the "Presidential Bulletin" feature by diplomatic correspondents Aleksandr Korzun, Igor Porshnev, Yevgeniy Terekhov, and others]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Moscow detests double standard toward UN Security Council. This was declared by a senior Russian diplomat in an interview with Interfax on Monday. He commented by Russia's decision to abstain from voting in the Council last Friday when a resolution to partially lift sanctions against Haiti was put to vote. The draft resolution was submitted by U.S. and some other states.

"It is unacceptable for us when it takes just a few hours to adopt sanctions against one country without fully understanding the situation there, but takes a review of reports, dispatch of observers, and studying the situation repeatedly nearly through a microscope," stressed the diplomat.

"To our mind, there should be clear-cut criteria to determine when sanctions can be applied and when they should be lifted, he noted. Russia upholds the view, resting above all on international law. Such a position will hopefully be supported by the international community."

In the diplomat's words, Moscow "on the whole favorably looks at the possibility of lifting sanctions since quite often the most vulnerable population groups rather than the power structures against which they are directed suffer."

"That is precisely why Russia has for the last few months been advocating its initiative on the need to take the humanitarian aspect of sanctions into account," he said.

As for dropping sanctions against Haiti, Moscow in principle does not object to this, however, it is puzzled at the current haste. "We wonder why sanctions against Haiti should be dropped now when the terms set by the UN Security Council resolutions have not been met yet," the diplomat remarked.

In his words, "Russia at this stage has no final opinion on the operation conducted by a multinational force in Haiti since reports from it have been rather contradictory."

"On the one hand, the troops deployed here seem to have stabilized the situation. But on the other, it is not fully clear whether the military regime in Haiti has stepped down."

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"For this reason, naturally, Russia will continue to closely follow the situation on the island and will try to get it develop in the UN resolutions spirit," he stressed.

He recalled that although Russia had voted for the UN resolution 940, sanctioning military invasion in Haiti, "it doubted for a long time the timeliness of such action." "We long persuaded our partners to search for political ways of resolving the Haiti crisis," the diplomat noted.

He ruled out possible Russian involvement in the current operation by the multinational force in Haiti. "In keeping with a Russian government's decision, five Russian interior officers can be sent to Haiti but only when the multinational force completes its mission and UN takes over the operation," the diplomat concluded.

PRC Vice Premier Interviewed

MM0210143794 Moscow TRUD in Russian 1 Oct 94
p 6

[Interview with Li Lanqing, vice premier of PRC State Council, by TRUD Chief Editor Aleksandr Potapov under the "1 October Is the PRC's 45th Anniversary" rubric; place, date not given: "To Cooperate As Good Neighbors"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Beijing-Moscow—Our interlocutor is 62 years old and has a university diploma in "production management." He has worked in the motor vehicle industry, been vice mayor of the large city of Tianjin, and held responsible posts in the PRC Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade. During 1956-1957 he had experience of production practice at motor vehicle plants in Moscow and Gorkiy....

[Potapov] The Russian and PRC presidents stated at their recent meeting in Moscow that the declaration and the other documents signed by them were "aimed at the 21st century." Since you are directly involved with questions of the development of Chinese-Russian relations, I would like to hear your assessment of their present state and how you see them in the long term.

[Li] Our countries' mutually advantageous cooperation is developing successfully now in the political, trade, economic, scientific, and technical spheres and in the spheres of culture and education. The recent visit to Russia by President Jiang Zemin served to give the enrichment and all-around development of these relations a new boost. The leaders of the PRC and the Russian Federation not only defined a number of very important principles for the strategy of relations geared to the 21st century but also discussed urgent problems of cooperation in specific spheres. Being neighbors, China and Russia possess the advantages of geographic proximity and complement each other economically to a large degree. Our peoples are linked by traditional friendship, and we have long-standing contacts. I personally am sure that through joint efforts we will ensure a

fine future for Chinese-Russian relations. Their development on a long-term and stable basis in the spirit of good-neighborliness will benefit not only our peoples but also all mankind.

[Potapov] Commodity exchange between our countries has diminished this year. The slump is said to be more than 30 percent. This is a lot, if you consider that in 1993 commodity turnover between us was valued at \$7.68 billion. Maybe the Chinese take a calmer attitude toward this, because for you Russia is only your eighth largest trading partner. But for Russia China is its second partner after Germany. What, in your opinion, are the reasons for the slump, and how and when can it be overcome?

[Li] Indeed, although commodity turnover between China and Russia in the past two years has exceeded the highest indicators for Chinese-Soviet trade in the past, a definite slump became apparent in the first half of this year. Both subjective factors and objective circumstances operated here. Economic reforms are now being implemented in both countries, and a market economy is taking shape. There are periods when there is a change in the mutual demand and supply of goods. In addition, the change in the visa setup also influences contacts between citizens of the two countries engaged in trade and economic activity, with the result that normal trading operations are slowed up.

An increase or reduction in commodity turnover between states, however, is a common phenomenon. We hope that the present slump is temporary. Both countries' governments are united in their desire to develop economic ties. I believe that mutually advantageous trade between us will definitely enjoy further development if we act together, better coordinating trade and economic exchange and skillfully encouraging active cooperation between large, powerful companies and enterprises in China and Russia.

[Potapov] The possible participation of Russian organizations and companies in the technical renewal of Chinese enterprises constructed in the past with the assistance of Soviet specialists and also the prospect of constructing new industrial installations, including energy and other ones, in China with Russian participation were mentioned during Jiang Zemin's visit. About what, specifically, are we or might we be talking, and on what terms is such cooperation being conceived? What obstacles have to be surmounted here?

[Li] During the first years after the PRC's formation, at the time of implementing the first five-year plan, the former Soviet Union helped our country to construct a complex of leading installations. They played an important role in China's economic building over about the next 40 years. Of course, the technology and equipment of a considerable proportion of them is obsolete, and enterprises are in need of retooling. Our country's corresponding industrial sectors have already carried out the retooling of certain installations, relying on their own

potential and adopting advanced foreign technology. We are prepared to cooperate with Russia in retooling old enterprises. At the same time we are prepared to welcome investments by Russian partners and their participation in constructing various new installations. China is now making preparations to construct the "Sanxia" ("Three Gorges") hydroengineering complex on the Yangtze River. Russian enterprises can tender for a contract on the basis of an equitable competition. Industrial enterprises in China now possess the full right to autonomous business ties with foreign partners. We hope that the Russian side will offer competitive terms for cooperation.

[Potapov] What can you say about the prospects for Chinese-Russian joint ventures on Russian territory?

[Li] In order to enhance the level and quality of our countries' trade and economic cooperation, it is necessary to improve foreign economic legislation, build up the proportion of major projects in our relations, make the transition from barter trade to the practice and standards of international trade, and place economic activity in the border regions on a normal footing. It is possible to create zones of not only bilateral but also multilateral trade and economic cooperation with due regard for the advantages of each of the sides. As for joint ventures, I believe that the proportion of enterprises of a production nature should be increased here.

[Potapov] What, in your view, do our reforms have in common, and how do they differ?

[Li] I am not very well versed in the problems of the reforms in Russia, and so I will be able to answer only half of your question.

As you know, a policy of reforms and openness has been implemented in the PRC for over 15 years now. Time and practice have shown that the correct course has been taken—one that meets the interests of the country and the people. Thanks to this policy, China entered a qualitatively new stage in its development, and the population's living standards increased appreciably. I will not be so bold as to claim that the entire Chinese population supports this policy, but I can boldly state that the overwhelming majority both approve and support it. This is the basis for continuing the course that has been set.

Briefly, the distinguishing features of this policy boil down to the following. First, China is taking the path of building socialism with a specific Chinese face, not proceeding from theoretical abstractions or copying foreign experience, but proceeding from realities and taking Chinese conditions into account. We have pursued this course from the first day of the reforms. Second, our reform is an evolutionary process and is being implemented gradually. We have not had experience of such transformations, nor has the world. Having taken one step, we sum up our experience and take the next step on

this basis. Third, we attach great significance to everything useful in the experience of transformations in other countries, borrow some points, and make experimental use of them in our own country. Fourth, we endeavor to maintain a balance between development, reform, and stability. Stability—economic, social, political—is the basis of the process. Constant attention is devoted to this: There will be nothing unless there is stability.

One final point. While building a material civilization, in parallel we create a spiritual civilization, we strengthen legality....

[Potapov] For understandable reasons we really do speak more of economics. But cooperation between our countries would be one-sided without the spiritual aspect. How do you see our cultural ties developing?

[Li] Cultural ties represent a bridge of mutual understanding and friendship between the peoples of all countries. The Chinese Government devotes great attention to developing international cultural exchange, including with Russia. The Chinese and the Russians are industrious and courageous peoples who have created a splendid, brilliant culture. Russian literature, particularly plays, music, choreography, and fine art enjoy wide world renown and have won the deep love of the Chinese people.

The Agreement on Cultural Cooperation was signed in December 1992 during President B. Yeltsin's visit to China. Since then cooperation in this sphere has entered a new stage and embraces the spheres of literature and art, journalism and publishing, radio broadcasting and television, sport and health care. The present exchange is of a multichannel, multitiered nature and takes place along both governmental and, to a considerable extent, nongovernmental lines. During 1993 alone over 70 delegations and groups of cultural and art figures totaling over 1,500 people were exchanged between the two countries.

The friendship between our peoples is profound and traditional. I feel this personally. In the early fifties I was working at the PRC's First Motor Vehicle Plant, constructed with the USSR's assistance. During 1956-1957 I worked at the Moscow and Gorkiy Motor Vehicle Plants. I recall that time with pleasure: We lived "in a sea of friendship," if I may put it like this. Subsequently, for many reasons, the friendly relations between our countries were broken off. I visited Moscow once again at the head of a delegation of the Chinese Society for Friendship with Peoples of Foreign Countries in 1985, i.e. 27 years later. It was gratifying that the Russians' friendly feelings toward the Chinese people remained unchanged over that long time. I have subsequently made other visits to Russia. I would particularly like to single out the trip at the end of 1991. Then I was at the head of a government delegation on a mission to recognize Russia as a sovereign state, to establish trade and economic relations, and to sign a corresponding document....

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[Potapov] A few words about yourself, please. What do you prefer to do during your free time?

[Li] I read in my free time—Chinese and foreign classics. I like Russian writers. I have read most of Tolstoy and Chekhov—this was in my youth, before the PRC's formation. I am keen on music—national and European music, but here too I prefer Russian. If I am asked to sing something, I sing Russian songs—"Moscow Nights," for example. I often listen to recordings of Tchaikovsky. I love Mussorgsky's "Dawn on the Moskva River." I recently thought I had lost a disk of Mussorgskiy's music—I was upset and could not rest until I finally found it.... When tackling translations, I have translated mostly from Russian—works on economics. I also like sport. If I get any free time, I play tennis and swim. When I was a student I used to ski, but now, alas, I do not

have time. My interests are broad, but I do not, unfortunately, manage often to carve out a free minute.

[Potapov] Your wishes for TRUD readers....

[Li] I am sure that the difficulties which your country is experiencing are of a temporary nature and that Russia will be able to overcome them. There have also been quite a few difficulties in the process of developing the new China. They can be surmounted by strength of spirit and strength of labor—I must point out here that the name of your newspaper is also "labor" [TRUD]. In Moscow one day an old man complained to me about the burdens. I replied to him: "Things are sure to get better." I can say the same thing to you. I wish TRUD readers happiness and optimism, and your country prosperity and might.

Political Issues

Yeltsin Holds Kremlin News Conference

LD0410125194 Moscow Radio Rossii Network in Russian 1034 GMT 4 Oct 94

[News conference by President Boris Yeltsin in the Kremlin on 4 October—recorded]

[FBIS Translated Text] Hello, we are starting the news conference. Our meeting today is held, as it were, at the start of a new political year. This is a good opportunity to take stock of what has already been achieved in the country's domestic and foreign policy in the recent past and to talk about what is yet to be done.

First of all, I would like to pay tribute to the military personnel and to the civilians who were killed in the tragic days of last year. While building a new Russia, a Russia without malice, bloodshed, and deceit, let us today remember all those who perished, irrespective of whether they were defending democracy or found themselves on the side of those who were drawing Russia into a furnace of civil war.

But this does not mean we have to forget history itself and its lessons, forget what was going on then, in the summer and autumn of 1993 in Russia. A political split in society, a profound constitutional crisis, growing confrontation between the authorities, chaos in the running of the state, a danger of Russia disintegrating—that was Russia at the time.

It was those conditions that forced me to issue, on 22 September, the well-known decree No. 1400. I believe this audience does not need to be reminded of the chain of events. Each one of you lived through every day and every hour of that period.

The most important thing, I believe, is that the October revolution in Russia did not happen. Civil war was averted. In 1917 the Red Wheel was not stopped. In October 1993 a catastrophe was averted. This was possible because Russians have learned to tell the truth from the lies. This was possible because democracy had strong nerves. This was possible not only because the mutineers found no support among such strongholds of democracy as Moscow and St. Petersburg but mainly because they found no support in the remote regions of indigenous Russia. We had the people on our side, we had the Russian Orthodox Church on our side which did everything it could, along with the president and government, to prevent bloodshed and retain peace. As a result of decisive actions which required many people, including the president, to demonstrate their courage and resolution, we avoided the main danger—a civil war. I thank all those who withstood those difficult times. I would like to recall the courage shown by Muscovites who came out to defend democracy on that turbulent night. I bow before a noble and honest mission of the Patriarch of All Russia, His Grace Aleksiy II. I would also like to thank journalists for their honest and courageous work during

that period. It was thanks to their efforts that the people had the opportunity to make the right choice. I thank the leaders of a dozen world states who phoned in to express their support for democracy in Russia.

Russia has changed greatly over the past year. It was possible to cut the Gordian knot. The country has a democratic constitution. It provides reliable legal protection to civil peace in Russia. The system of soviets has collapsed. The new parliament—the Federal Assembly—has been elected. Some people are pleased with the composition of the parliament, some are not but we have managed to avoid a head-on confrontation which is destructive for the country. One of the most important achievements of the past year have been the signs of stability, of political, social, and interethnic concord, and of the fact that people are in the mood to tackle practical deeds.

In April this year, the bodies of federal power, the majority of subjects of the federation, political parties, and public movements signed the Public Accord Treaty. In all, it was signed by around 900 representatives. Of course, its implementation is not proceeding easily but despite that it is playing a major role in creating a calm situation in society.

Within the framework of the conciliation procedures the search is underway for compromise decisions on questions on which we previously had not even managed to start a dialogue.

Of course, there are still many difficulties ahead of us but they can be overcome only in the conditions of civil peace and this is how we, the president, the government, and the Federal Assembly—all constructive political and social forces—are acting.

The new session of the Federal Assembly will open in a few days time. I would like to greet its deputies and to express the hope that taking into account the lessons of the past we will build a new Russia together through wise and necessary laws.

We have reached the opening of the autumn session of parliament with a heavy portfolio of legislative proposals. I have sent to the State Duma 40 immediate bills which our society is awaiting, first of all, laws concerning the economic and social spheres.

It is important to complete the construction of the state through the adoption of constitutional laws and also to determine the electoral system. The Federation Council, the State Duma, their leadership and deputies can count upon the complete support of the president.

We have very difficult, hard work ahead and there isn't time to dwell on differences and grievances. Russia expects us to work together, not quarrel.

The foundations of democratic statehood are still only being laid in Russia. We have a young parliament. A streamlined, effective judicial system is still only being

formed. But I consider that one other important thing has been achieved during the year—the threat that our federation might collapse has been finally lifted, once and for all. Relations between the federation and the republics and regions are being fine-tuned. The best combination of conditions, capable of retaining the integrity of the federation and increasing the independence of component parts of the federation, has been found.

Positive progress has also been made in the economy. Inflation has remained at a moderate level for the last six months. The situation on the consumer market has, on the whole, been satisfactory for a considerable time. This also applies to the supply of goods and price movements. Citizens' savings have begun to increase. Inflationary expectations among consumers and producers have markedly fallen. In other words, the first results have already been achieved. This gives us added confidence.

Experience has shown that we are not only setting serious objectives but also resolving them. Now we have to move on. The most important thing now is to invest in production and to encourage investment. Then we will be able to preserve hi-tech industry and prevent mass unemployment.

The country has considerable financial resources for investment. We also welcome foreign investment. But we only regard this as an additional reserve which will make it possible accelerate an end to the crisis and get growth going. We must create a comfortable investment climate for everybody, both domestic and foreign investors. The government has embarked on active work in this direction. But only the first steps have been taken so far. We must establish a modern investment infrastructure and carry out tax reform. A tax code will be adopted. We will help establish organized markets, especially a securities market.

It is time to sort out our structural policy. Its priorities should be clearly seen in the 1995 budget, which is now being finalized and will soon be studied by the president and then by the State Duma.

We need to move faster in the social sphere, where quite a few acute problems have accumulated. Budget difficulties are no reason to linger in solving them.

Finally, the present situation enables us to develop long-term forecasting in economic policy. We need to set economic parameters that we wish to and can achieve in three to four years, not just in 1995. I will try to reflect this in my 1995 message to the Federal Assembly.

There is still a lot to be done. Discussions are still continuing about what the state itself should be like—whether it should be a socially oriented state, a state governed by law, a great power, or a national state. Arguments about what constitutes Russia's interest and at what borders they are to be defended are still raging. Calls are being made for a restoration, in one form or

another, of nothing far short of a Russian empire. We are facing a most difficult task of guaranteeing, without violating international norms, the rights and interests of millions of our compatriots who found themselves abroad following the collapse of the union.

I see it as my task to contribute to the solution of these problems while being guided by the constitution, avoiding as much as possible any hardships for the people, and meeting the interests of national security.

This is, of course, not an easy thing to do. If some politicians, seeking to attract votes in the future elections, are proposing what they claim to be effective and fast solutions, this is nothing but deceit. This disorganizes people, creates an illusion that you can make all the problems fly away just by thumping your fist on the desk. There are no magic solutions.

I would like to say that I am not going to give in to primitive solutions and temptations. I am going to pursue firmly and consistently, along with Russia itself, the path of democracy.

I made my choice in 1991 and I will not go back on it.

Now let me say a little about the results of my visits to Great Britain and the United States. John Major, the prime minister of Great Britain, and I thoroughly synchronized our policy watches, so to speak. Britain and Russia have much in common in their approaches to world affairs. We had a detailed discussion on Queen Elizabeth II's first ever visit to Russia, which will take place between 17 and 20 October this year, and on other questions.

Now for the speech at the UN. Our speech had been awaited because the direction of world development depends in many respects on Russia. The pivotal theme of the speech was that we should now be thinking what the world of the 21st century should be like. It was stated quite definitely that the countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States are a most important priority in Russian foreign policy. Armed conflicts in those countries are a worry for all of us. The main burden of peacekeeping now lies on Russia's shoulders. I am sure that after this tour the world has a better understanding of the fact that we are not motivated by "Moscow's notorious imperial ambitions" but by compassion and vital need. This also applies to the question of protecting the rights of our fellow-countrymen who find themselves living outside Russia. Russia's proposals in the sphere of nuclear weapons, nuclear security, strategic stability, and conversion have been announced. The reaction to them, on the whole, was positive.

The United Nations was set up in the year of the great victory. The organization has travelled a difficult road. It survived the years of bitter confrontation between two blocs. It is now in need of reform, but this reform must be well thought out and balanced. The future of the United Nations, the future of the world depends on this.

Let me speak briefly about my visit to the United States. The main result of the talks in Washington was the intensification of the businesslike, practical thrust of Russo-U.S. relations. Trade and economic matters were the main subject of the talks. The discussions with President Bill Clinton and other U.S. representatives were quite different from before. One sensed the business world's practical interest in doing concrete business in Russia. We must avoid the danger that the old ideological confrontation with the United States might be replaced by severe economic contradictions. Clinton and I agreed on rules of behavior in this area. They were recorded in our joint declaration: Partnership for Economic Progress. President Clinton decided, at long last, to suspend the discriminatory Jackson-Vanik amendment. The Americans also intend to take other steps to improve conditions for our trade and to exclude discriminatory measures against Russia.

As far as international problems are concerned, we made it clear right from the start that Russia is a great power and that we have our own action program, including in the sphere of security and stability. Equality and efficient coordination, consideration for our interests are essential if we are to get on with each other.

The discussions on military-political issues were aimed at strengthening strategic stability. Growing mutual transparency of programs is becoming a new feature of our cooperation. An example of this is the agreement on exchange of information about stocks of nuclear warheads and fissionable materials and their characteristics.

A programme for further contacts between President Clinton and myself was mapped out. Our next meeting will take place in December within the CSCE framework. I also invited the U.S. President to visit Moscow during the celebrations marking the 50th anniversary of the victory over fascist Germany.

Naturally those are just a few aspects of my U.S. trip and its results. No doubt this theme will be continued during the press conference and in further analysis by specialists.

Says Catastrophe Averted in 1993

LD0410095294 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 0930 GMT 4 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Moscow October 4 ITAR-TASS—Another October revolution was prevented in October 1993. Civil war was not permitted to break out in the country and catastrophe was averted, Russian President Boris Yeltsin said at a press conference in the Kremlin today.

"The nation and the Russian Orthodox Church were on our side," Yeltsin stressed. He noted that the catastrophe was prevented because the Russian people had learned to tell the truth from lies. He expressed gratitude to those Russian people who rose in defence of the truth in those alarming days and to the journalists for their honest and

courageous work, as well as to the leaders of other countries who supported the Russian leadership.

Stability Restored in Past Year

LD0410101594 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 0949 GMT 4 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Moscow October 4 ITAR-TASS—"During the year since the events of September and October 1993 Russia has changed considerably. It acquired a democratic constitution, and a new parliament was elected in the country," Russian President Boris Yeltsin said at the press conference in the Kremlin on Tuesday.

On the whole, "political, social and inter-ethnic stability has been established in the country", one indicator of which was the signing of the agreement on civic peace, the president said.

Yeltsin said this was largely due to those who supported the president and the government a year ago.

Views Foreign Investments

LD0410102094 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1001 GMT 4 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Moscow October 4 ITAR-TASS—"Russia regards foreign investments only as an additional reserve to pull it out of the crisis," Russian President Boris Yeltsin said at the press conference in the Kremlin today. He stressed that the country "has considerable financial resources to invest in the economy".

Boris Yeltsin spoke in favour of creating a modern investment infrastructure, the development of taxation reform and of the market, particularly a securities market.

"It is time to decide on the structural policy," the president stressed. He added that priorities of such a policy are clearly visible in the budget for 1995, which will soon be considered by the president and then by the State Duma.

Opposes Postponement of Elections

LD0410103894 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1015 GMT 4 Oct 94

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Moscow September 4 Tass—President Boris Yeltsin is against any postponement of presidential elections scheduled for the summer of 1996.

As far as parliamentary polls are concerned, the parliament is to decide itself when to be reelected, he told a press conference on Tuesday.

According to the constitution, new parliamentary elections are to be held in December 1995. However, State Duma speaker Ivan Rybkin proposed to move them up

and combine with the presidential polls, while the speaker of the upper chamber, Vladimir Shumeyko, proposed to extend the mandate of parliamentarians until 1998.

Yeltsin also said he would agree to become the leader of united democratic forces to oppose the unification planned by various opposition parties.

Says Economy on Right Track

*LD0410104394 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1025
GMT 4 Oct 94*

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Moscow September 4 TASS—Russian President Boris Yeltsin said the first results of economic reform in the country “add conviction that the chosen path was correct”.

Among the recent positive results he listed a moderate inflation rate and a satisfactory situation on the consumer market. Besides, “a growth in savings of the people has taken shape and inflation expectations have considerably decreased”, the president said at a press conference on Tuesday.

“Life has shown that we not only set serious tasks, but also fulfil them”, he stressed.

Reaffirms Democratic Path

*LD0410110694 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1034
GMT 4 Oct 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Moscow October 4 ITAR-TASS—“I will firmly and consistently follow the path of democracy together with Russia. I made my choice in 1991 and I have no intention of betraying it,” Boris Yeltsin announced today.

“I see my task in facilitating the solution to these problems in a possibly painless way for the population and with due account of the interests of national security, taking guidance from the constitution,” the president said at the press conference in the Kremlin today.

Boris Yeltsin admitted that debates are going on in society about what kind of state we are building - a socially oriented, law governed, national or strong-armed. “Debates are not dying down about how Russia’s interests should be understood and at what frontiers they should be defended,” Yeltsin said.

The president stressed that the country is now facing a highly complicated problem of how, without violating the international legal norms, to guarantee the rights and interests of our compatriots who have found themselves abroad after the disintegration of the Soviet Union.

Yeltsin admitted it was a hard task to accomplish but added that some politicians “seeking to attract more votes propose deceptively effective and rapidly working

recipes”. In this connection, the president assured the audience that he would not “give in to primitive suggestions and temptations”.

Resolves Border Guard Dispute

*LD0410111294 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1042
GMT 4 Oct 94*

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Moscow September 4 TASS—Russian President Boris Yeltsin sided with frontier troops commander Andrey Nikolayev in his dispute with Defence Minister Pavel Grachev, but said he “values” the defence minister.

Grachev wanted to subordinate the frontier troops, which are an independent organisation, to his ministry. Nikolayev insisted that his department should remain independent as it would gradually develop into a predominantly civilian agency.

Yeltsin told a press conference on Tuesday that he had signed a decree leaving the frontier troops an independent body.

“The dispute is over. There are the armed forces and the frontier troops”, the president said.

He added, however, that he “highly values the leadership of the armed forces, including the defence minister”.

Recounts Visit to Britain

*LD0410111694 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1044
GMT 4 Oct 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Moscow October 4 ITAR-TASS—Russia and Britain have compared notes to set the same pace in their efforts to develop bilateral relations, Russian President Boris Yeltsin said about the results of his working visit to Britain, which took place on September 24-25.

Yeltsin who was speaking at the press conference in the Kremlin today, noted that Russia and Britain had much in common in their approaches to global issues.

The Russian president also said that during his two-day talks with British Prime Minister John Major, questions relating to the first-ever visit of the British monarch to Russia were discussed in detail. Queen Elizabeth II is due to visit Russia in October.

Views Foreign Policy

*LD0410113294 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1101
GMT 4 Oct 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Moscow October 4 ITAR-TASS—Russian President Boris Yeltsin said that “pivotal” in his recent speech in the U.N. General Assembly was the thought about what the world will be like in the 21st Century.

"Our appearance was being awaited because the direction in which the world will develop in the 21st Century depends on Russia to a great extent," Yeltsin said at the press conference in the Kremlin today.

According to Yeltsin, he made it clear in no uncertain terms in New York that the equality of independent states is an important priority of the Russian foreign policy.

The Russian president expressed confidence that "after this trip the world has come to understand better that we are being motivated not by Moscow's notorious imperial ambitions but by compassion and vital necessity, including as regards the protection of the rights of our compatriots who have found themselves beyond Russia's boundaries".

Rules Out Reshuffle

LD0410113894 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1132
GMT 4 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Moscow October 4 ITAR-TASS—Russian President Boris Yeltsin ruled out the possibility of the Chernomyrdin government resignation in the nearest future.

Speaking at the press conference in the Kremlin today, the Russian president stressed in particular that "there can be no question of replacing the key figures in the government".

Along with this he did not deny the possibility of bringing in "true professionals from among the opposition ranks".

"Renovation is a natural process in any living organism," Boris Yeltsin said. "Changes of one kind or another are therefore possible in a government which is such (an organism)," Yeltsin pointed out.

Views Relations With U.S.

LD0410114494 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1127
GMT 4 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Moscow October 4 ITAR-TASS—The main result of Boris Yeltsin's recent visit to the United States is "the strengthening of the business, practical direction in the development of the Russian-American relations," according to the president himself.

The president who spoke to journalists in the Kremlin on Tuesday said his conversations with Bill Clinton and other American officials "was quite different in character than before, they revealed a practical interest of the business community in specific ventures in Russia".

Yeltsin announced that Russia and the United States "agreed on the rules of behaviour", which were put on paper in the joint statement "partnership for economic progress". Yeltsin praised Bill Clinton's decision to scrap the discriminatory Jackson-Vanik amendment.

As concerns international issues, "it was made clear that Russia is a great power, and that it has its own programme of action, including in the sphere of security and stability".

"We cannot do without equality and clear-cut coordination in taking into account our joint interests," the president said.

As concerns Russian-American negotiations on military-political questions, the Russian president said they were aimed at strengthening strategic stability. "One new feature of our interaction is the growing transparency of our joint programmes, for example, our accord on information exchange concerning the stocks of nuclear warheads and fissile materials," he said.

Boris Yeltsin said his next meeting with the U.S. President would take place within the framework of the conference for security and cooperation in Europe in December. The Russian president also announced that he had invited Bill Clinton to visit Moscow and take part in the celebrations of the 50th anniversary of the victory over Nazi Germany.

Rules Out Force Against Chechnya

LD0410115194 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1141
GMT 4 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Moscow October 4 ITAR-TASS—Russia will by no means use force against Chechnya, Russian President Boris Yeltsin announced at the press conference in the Kremlin today. He explained that "we greet the process which is unfolding in Chechnya".

The Russian president also said that he had full information about the situation in Chechnya and received updates several times a day and at any time.

Along with this, he said that "to disclose Russia's plans for the settlement of the situation in Chechnya would not be appropriate at this point".

Says Strategic Weapons To Be Dismantled

LD0410130794 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1246
GMT 4 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Moscow October 4 ITAR-TASS—The strategic nuclear weapons which must be eliminated within seven years in accordance with the START-2 treaty upon its ratification, will be dismantled this year, Russian President Boris Yeltsin told the press conference in the Kremlin today.

He explained that this decision which was reached during his visit to the United States will give "mankind an additional seven years of a more quiet life".

Boris Yeltsin also said that during his visit to the United States, a number of bilateral agreements with the total value of two billion dollars were signed. One of them is an agreement on the development of Russia's largest

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Timano-Pecherskiy oil and gas field, which Russia and the United States are planning to develop together, the president said.

Announces Postponement of Ukraine Visit

LD0410131694 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1207 GMT 4 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Moscow October 4 ITAR-TASS—The main reason for the adjournment of the Russian president's visit to Ukraine is that the text of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and partnership between Russia and Ukraine is not yet ready," Russian President Boris Yeltsin said at the press conference in the Kremlin on Tuesday.

According to Yeltsin, "this is serious, large-scale agreement between our countries and I would like its signing make unnecessary our return to the question about the Black Sea Fleet; I would like to see all it's dotted and all it's crossed".

The Russian president announced that Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin would visit Kiev in the first half of October to take part in the celebrations of the 50th anniversary of the liberation of Ukraine from the nazi occupation. This is another reason for postponing the Russian president's visit to Ukraine.

As concerns his relations with Ukrainian president Leonid Kuchma, the Russian president noted that "very good relations" had taken shape between them. "Relations are now taking good shape also between our countries," he added.

Rejects Cancellation of Crime Edict

LD0410131894 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1222 GMT 4 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Moscow October 4 ITAR-TASS—Russian President Boris Yeltsin said at the press conference in the Kremlin on Tuesday that he would not rescind his decree on fighting crime in the country.

The president said the decree would only be recalled if he saw that "human rights are being violated in Russia".

He added that "no signals about violation of human rights have yet arrived".

Extends Invitation to Clinton

LD0410132194 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1231 GMT 4 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Moscow October 4 ITAR-TASS—Russian President Boris Yeltsin announced at the press conference in the Kremlin today that he had invited U.S. President Bill Clinton to visit Russia and take part in the celebrations of the 50th anniversary of the victory over nazi Germany.

Yeltsin Extends State of Emergency in Ossetia

LD0410091494 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 0841 GMT 4 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Moscow, 4 Oct (ITAR-TASS)—Boris Yeltsin has signed an edict extending the state of emergency in the Ossetian-Ingushi conflict zone until 2 December 1994.

The edict, the text of which was circulated today by the presidential press service, envisions a package of measures aimed at stabilizing the situation in this "hot spot" of Russia.

Yeltsin Issues Edict on Call-Up for Services

LD0410111194 Moscow Radio Rossii Network in Russian 0410 GMT 4 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] The Russian president has issued an edict on the call-up of citizens of the Russian Federation in October-December 1994 and the discharge from service of soldiers, seamen, sergeants, warrant officers, and military construction workers who have completed their terms of service in the Army.

Yeltsin Signs Edict To Strengthen Executive Powers

LD0310215794 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1913 GMT 3 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Russian President Boris Yeltsin signed a decree on measures for strengthening the executive power system in Russia today, the Russian president's press service told Interfax.

The decree was issued "in order to strengthen the single system of the executive power, its capacity of implementing social-economic reforms for overcoming the current crisis, of carrying out efficient regional policies, of defending civil rights and liberties and of fighting against crime."

The president decided that "before the adoption of federal laws and laws of the federation's constituent members, the executive leaders in the federation's constituent members, whether appointed or elected, have powers confirmed by the Russian Constitution, federal laws, presidential decrees and orders, agreements with the federal executive power bodies and the charters and legislation of the federation's constituent members and will bear an equal responsibility for realizing these powers."

The Russian president will appoint the heads of the administrations of regions, districts, major cities, autonomous regions and districts and hold them responsible according to his decrees under proposals put forward by the prime minister.

The decree said that the Russian president would decide on appointing elections of the heads of the administrations of regions, districts, major cities, autonomous

regions and districts until the federal legislation established another order for this.

The decree also confirmed the provision on the heads of administrations of regions, districts and towns of federal significance, autonomous regions and districts of Russia.

Several decrees on appointing the heads of administrations issued by the president were recognized invalid.

The president instructed the Russian government to bring in line with the present decree its resolutions and orders and other acts of the federal executive power.

The decree will come into effect on the day it is published.

Gunman Fires Five Shots at Deputy Minister

LD0410104294 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 0951 GMT 4 Oct 94

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent]

[FBIS Translated Text] Moscow, 4 Oct (ITAR-TASS)—An attempt to kill Kim Tsagolov, the deputy minister of nationalities and regional policy, was carried out in Moscow this morning.

Sources at the ministry told ITAR-TASS that at 0830 this morning the vehicle carrying Tsagolov along the Rublev highway was fired on by a motor-cyclist.

The gunman drew level with the car carrying the deputy minister and fired five pistol shots. Fortunately, neither Tsagolov nor his driver were hurt. The motor-cyclist then made off from the scene. An investigation has been launched.

Gorbachev To Run for Presidency

BR0310144794 Groot-Bijgaarden DE STANDAARD (Magazine Supplement) in Dutch 30 Sep 94 pp 2-6

[Interview with Mikhail Gorbachev by Rene de Bok; place, date not given: "Back on the Scene"]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] [passage omitted] [Bok] Mikhail Sergeyivich Gorbachev, is this a country that Europe really needs? Do you think that Russia is welcome in the European club?

[Gorbachev] Are we supposed to strike Russia off the list of countries because of that? I think that it would be foolish, because Russia is a country that has already been through a number of trials many times in its history and it has always found a way out. It will find a way out of this situation too. Russia will be resurrected. Of course, it would be preferable, both for the inhabitants of the Russian Federation and for the Europeans, for this to happen quickly. That is why I think that the idea found in your suggestion, that it is hardly worth the trouble to take Russia into the European club, must be rejected. In its place, you have to try to give support to my country in all different kinds of ways. In the past 10 years, this vast

country has undergone dramatic reforms which offer Europe and the entire world enormous chances to find solutions for the paralyzing situation which I would characterize as the aftermath of the Cold War and the arms race.

[Bok] Are you saying that the West should not criticize Russia?

[Gorbachev] Russia has to follow its own way. Nobody can carry out the reforms for us. It would have been the natural reaction of the Western countries to sympathize with the democratic reforms. But that is not my experience. I have come across the opinion many times in the West that Russia is still far from ready for democracy, and that therefore the West should allow Russia to become a bit more totalitarian. Should not Russia have its own Pinochet? I say no, that would be a fatal attitude. That would mean getting back a regime that would put an end to the deep democratic reforms in Russia. And that would be a major obstacle for the creation of better relations with Europe and the rest of the world. We are asking for support and solidarity from the West. The West must not panic and must never leave us to our isolation, because that could damage relations between Russia and the West irreparably. [passage omitted]

[Bok] What does socialism mean to you today?

[Gorbachev] I have more important things on my mind. I am orienting myself more toward the signals which Europe and the entire world are sending to me about ecology, the reintegration process of the former Soviet republics, information problems, demographic challenges, and also issues of moral and ethical importance. We in the Russian Federation are currently witness to the deterioration process, massive degeneration, and the collapse of the human fabric out of which society is created. Neither socialism nor communism would appear to be answers to these problems.

[Bok] The reform process is stagnating. However, was not the presentation of perestroika an utopia from the start? In such an immense country, with so many conflicting interests and visions?

[Gorbachev] If you want to carry out radical reforms, then you have to do so in a well thought out way. This is a matter of the pace at which you carry out your reforms, the political structure that you are changing step by step, and the way in which the democratization process is accompanied.

(Gorbachev then delivered a tirade against current Russian President Yeltsin, without naming names. His criticism was directed at the way in which Yeltsin has drawn in power around himself and how he rules by decree.)

[Bok] What is wrong with President Yeltsin's policy.

[Gorbachev] You cannot say that what is happening now in Russia is a continuation of perestroika. On the contrary, the serious socioeconomic crisis we are going

through and the problems Russia is facing in foreign policy are the result, to a great extent, of the rejection of perestroika. The course of the reforms has been radically altered, and revolutionary changes have been halted. In their place, forced methods have been implemented, as have radical reform rules that have not been well thought out. The incitement to the collapse of the union of former Soviet republics has been added to the disintegration of the reform process. Society is being forced into a sort of attempt to mobilize Russia. Communism suffered a defeat. And although the Bolsheviks and everyone who came afterwards tried everything to make it work, including repression, it has never succeeded. This also goes for the current model being forced on Russia: a forced transformation toward capitalism, in all sectors of society, including in cultural life. In short, this is a form of capitalism that will penetrate every nook and cranny of the nation. The nucleus of their reforms is just as unacceptable as the earlier ones, because they do not take any account of the people and because they have thrown people back to a standard of living of 20 or 30 years ago, just like the Bolsheviks were too limited in their democracy and openness, and in the role of the representative bodies. This now goes hand in hand with the destruction and scattering of parliament. That is what this government is doing in actual fact. For the first time, whether it is a good or bad parliament, we have a body representing the people that was freely elected as a result of the first free elections in Russia.

[Bok] So there is a danger that Russia will be caught up in the kind of supercapitalism that China is now experiencing?

[Gorbachev] Yes, I think that that is a real danger. At a time when the state structures are busy solving the problems related to privatization, certain forces rise out of the tumult. They form an oligarchy and monopolies are created. That is not the path we want to take. Such a development does not fit in with the creation of a new, democratically oriented Russia. That would lead inevitably to an enormous polarization of society and would signal the introduction of a fresh outbreak of class struggle. I think it is very important to prevent the country from falling into the tentacles of big capital. I recognize that major companies must have a chance to make their presence felt in certain sectors of the Russian economy. The appearance of multinationals here is positive. However, we must first and foremost encourage the creation of new small- and medium-sized businesses. We have to protect them. I do not think that multinationals will lead Russian society in the right direction.

[Bok] In your opinion, what is the most desirable social model?

[Gorbachev] The Russian model must be a socially-oriented hybrid in which there are no major differences in income, in which people take account of the principles of social justice. This is a reflection of the kind of people we are and the mentality of our people. You cannot

claim that this is just a residue from the socialist period, nourished by socialist ideals. No, this is a product of our own history.

[Bok] Is the Russian nation in any condition to survive this social revolution?

[Gorbachev] I would put the question like this: Is the current regime in any condition to generate a policy which will offer a way out of this extremely serious crisis, which can put a stop to the devastation of the industry and, which can alleviate the social burden on the people? I get the impression that after the elections in December 1993, the president and his supporters did understand that from these elections it must be concluded that thorough and serious changes are essential. A new political line must be implemented, because the path it has followed since January 1992 is the wrong one. Now, it must not be thought that nothing at all has happened in the country that can be used further along in the changes to serve as a transition to the market economy. All peoples live on, independently of their regime, their politics, or their type of state. The people survive and fight for what is theirs. They seek out new forms; that is a law. But the people do not at all understand what the government wants. Yet again, I reach the conclusion that the regime is in no condition to free itself from the suffocating embrace of the structures which it itself created. That is why elections must be held, why there must be a changing of the guard, and why new leaders must be given a chance at all levels. Only new elections can help us stop the process of decline and strike a soft blow against the corruption and crime currently terrorizing society.

[Bok] What chances does your own most recent political initiative have, the founding of a new movement: the Democratic Alternative?

[Gorbachev] I think that it is necessary and essential to offer an alternative. Given that the current regime is apparently in no condition to react to the signals that were given during the elections of December 1993 in the Russian Federation and since it is going ahead with a few corrections of the old 1992 path. That can only lead to the further collapse of Russia. It is not for nothing that there are also heated discussions on the democratic side: Must we go all the way with the reforms?, they wonder. The democrats in the Yeltsin camp say: To be able to see our reforms through, surely we need our own Pinochet, our own form of totalitarianism. Just like the Bolsheviks set up the dictatorship of the proletariat after the revolution, a dictatorial authority that subjugated any freedom of speech. In the today's context, of course, that is unacceptable. It would mean defiling the ideals of the reforms. That is why an alternative is needed to the current regime, because fundamentalist, revisionist powers are working their way to the top in an effort to replace the current regime. Reactionary forces are using the weakness of the leadership to take power. And because this government looks like it is losing its grip on power.

[Bok] What is a direct threat to the government in Russia?

[Gorbachev] People of the past, including former communists, want the country to return to the old order. The Democratic Alternative is also an alternative for the people—from high to low. It is aimed at the middle stratum of the population, which is active in the internal trade market. It is aimed at workers, as well as the intellectuals [intelligentsia] and scientists, in the broad sense of the word, at doctors and people from the cultural sectors, as well as at the military. It is aimed at people who are not so much seeking ideals, but who want to build a normal life, from the material point of view, and at people who want to have some prospect of a future.

For the time being the supporters of the Democratic Alternative do not yet form a party, but a movement. It could be a very broad movement. Its success will depend to a large extent on practical matters, or else will have to marshal people around it who belong to the top rungs of the political elite.

[Bok] Everyone in Russia is fed up with democracy, which is one of the most misused concepts of this century. What does democracy mean to you? What is the essence of democracy?

[Gorbachev] People's power.

[Bok] Yes, that is the translation.

[Gorbachev] And the operation of democratic institutions which safeguard this people's power. Those are the people's means of power. If the state makes all the decisions for the people, then that is not a democracy. If the fate of the people is worsened through free economic forces and the people therefore lose their freedom of choice, then that is not a democracy either. If the executive power exerts pressure on the representative power, deprives it of the possibility of doing business and the representative power does not fulfill the duties which the voters have given it, then that is not a democracy either. I think that decentralization and the development of local self-government are the most important factors. [passage omitted]

[Bok] Mikhail Sergeyevich, do you still have ambitions to become president at the upcoming elections?

[Gorbachev] My ambitions are primarily aimed at bringing about the new elections, in which forces and parties capable of assuming responsibility, making democratic choices, and setting in motion the reforms will take part. I want to endeavor toward that goal. I will tell you quite honestly: The campaign has indeed not yet begun for the presidential elections in 1996, but I intend to campaign for the presidency. I have not yet played out my role. Fate only will decide what it is to be.

Demonstrators Mark Anniversary of Oct 1993 Events

LD0410084194 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 0803 GMT 4 Oct 94

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Igor Belskiy]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Moscow October 4 TASS—About 1,500 people surrounded early today morning the block adjoining the government building here, where the Russian Supreme Soviet was housed before the October events of 1993.

They honoured by a minute of silence the memory of people who lost their lives on October 4, 1993, during the assault on the Supreme Soviet. The "live ring" stretched from the corner of Government House, along the wall of the Krasnaya Presnya stadium, to the memorial cross installed on Druzhinskaya Street.

Initiated by the organisational committee to mark the September-October events of 1993, today's action was permitted by the Moscow municipal council. Taking part in the demonstration were the communist parties affiliated to the Russian Communist Union, the Union of Officers headed by Stanislav Terekhov, and members of various national-patriotic organisations. Taking part in today's action around Government House were former members of the Supreme Soviet who were within the parliament house last October.

'About 2,000' Attend Rally

LD0310202494 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1641 GMT 3 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] About 2,000 opposition activists started a march from Smolenskaya Square to the mayor's office building on Novy Arbat to hold a rally marking the first anniversary of the violence in Moscow on October 3 and 4, 1993.

A police officer who preferred to stay anonymous told Interfax that no incidents had occurred on Smolenskaya Square.

An Interfax correspondent reports that the marchers are carrying red flags and streamers with slogans highly critical of the president and government. They are shouting pro-Soviet slogans and demanding the resignation of the executive authority.

The march is attended by Working Russia leader Viktor Anpilov, former USSR people's deputies Sazhiy Umalatova, Viktor Alksnis and Albert Makashov and numerous other opposition leaders.

There is a strong police presence.

Further on Opposition Meeting

LD0310201094 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1844 GMT 3 Oct 94

[By ITAR-TASS correspondents Tamara Ivanova and Igor Belskiy]

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[FBIS Transcribed Text] Moscow October 3 TASS—Yet another meeting organized by the opposition and timed to coincide with the first anniversary of October 1993 events in Moscow, began at 6 p.m. near the building of the Moscow City Hall with playing the state anthem of the former Soviet Union.

For two hours columns of demonstrators headed by leaders of the "Labor Russia" movement were marching from Smolenskaya Square to the building of the Moscow City Hall.

Addressing demonstrators from an improvised platform, leader of the "Russian Labor", Viktor Anpilov, demanded in particular that early presidential elections be held and urged to nominate as a candidate a "single leader of the opposition".

Speakers at the meeting did not come to an agreement on the methods of further actions of the opposition. Some of them consider an "all-Russian strike" the only correct way.

Sazhiy Umalatova, one of the opposition leaders, stated that she was "against an armed uprising and a referendum" and stood for a "civil disobedience campaign". According to her information, Aleksandr Rutskoy and other leaders of the opposition met with representatives of "workers' and strike committees" from several cities of the Russian Federation today.

As in the course of other similar actions, participants of today's meeting expressed accusations against news media. Incidentally, today representatives of news media had no possibility to approach speakers. Officers from law enforcement bodies admitted journalists through a cordon only at the permission of organizers of the meeting who made an exception only for some journalists including a representative of the "600 Seconds" television program from St. Petersburg.

According to preliminary estimates, several thousand people took part in the meeting.

Shakhrai Sees Positive Outcome From Oct 1993 Events

LD0310182294 Moscow *ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian* 1702 GMT 3 Oct 94

[By *ITAR-TASS* correspondent Anna Melnikova]

[FBIS Translated Text] Moscow, 3 Oct—Russia was on the verge of civil war last October. Nevertheless, those tragic events enabled diarchy to be overcome. Unfortunately, it was achieved at a high price. Russian Vice Premier Sergey Shakhrai said this today in an interview with an *ITAR-TASS* correspondent.

In his opinion, "the past year has been marked by a process whereby state power has been consolidated and by a search for optimum solutions to nationality and state problems on the basis of the new constitution." Sergey Shakhrai considers that "in the economy, it has

proved possible to halt inflation, but the systemic economic crisis has not yet been surmounted."

The vice premier also described as "important" "the emergence of a parliament in which the various groups are committed to searching for compromise and accord."

Churkin Appointed Ambassador in Belgium

LD0310130294 Moscow *ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian* 1108 GMT 3 Oct 94

[By *ITAR-TASS* correspondent]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Moscow, 3 Oct (*ITAR-TASS*)—Boris Yeltsin issued an edict appointing Vitaliy Churkin, the Russian president's special envoy in former Yugoslavia, as the Russian Federation's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary in Belgium. This was announced today by the Russian president's press service.

An informed source at the Russian Foreign Ministry told an *ITAR-TASS* correspondent in this connection that Churkin is bound to be relieved of his post as deputy foreign minister and of the status of envoy at the Bosnian talks.

The man most likely to take over the problems of former Yugoslavia is Aleksey Nikiforov, first deputy director of the Foreign Ministry's first European department, who is Russia's representative in the contact group on Bosnia.

Sources at the Foreign Ministry rejected suggestions that Churkin's removal from the Bosnian talks is connected with his failed attempts to persuade the Bosnian Serbs to accept the peaceful settlement plan. "This is a usual rotation in line with existing plans for personnel changes," they told *ITAR-TASS*.

Kremlin Security Stepped Up, Guards Put in Uniform

MM0310151594 Moscow *KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian* 1 Oct 94 p 1

[Inform column report: "The Further You Are From the Tsars, the Safer Your Head Is"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Innovations have been made in the Russian president's Kremlin residential guard. First of all, metal-detecting "arches" like those used by Aero-flot have been set up at all the entrances to the Kremlin grounds.

In the administrative building where the president has moved in temporarily (his house next door is currently being refurbished) "television sets" have been installed which are being used to X-ray the bags of everyone who enters. The equipment is up-to-date and has color monitors.

But the most significant innovation is that the internal guards have been given military uniforms. In the past

they were all in heavy civilian suits and wore badges saying "Security Service." There are no badges now, but on the other hand it is immediately clear who has what rank—at the moment everyone has the epaulettes of warrant officer. However, the uniform cuts no ice with the guards, who are saying: "These suits are not made of heavy cloth but they are stifling, and we will go bald more quickly." The warrant officers are all wearing service caps with traditional cornflower blue cap bands.

Gaydar Denounces Attempts To 'Rewrite' History

LD0310215294 Moscow *ITAR-TASS in English* 1939
GMT 3 Oct 94

[By *ITAR-TASS* correspondent Lyudmila Aleksandrova]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Moscow October 3 TASS—Russia's Democratic Choice leader Yegor Gaydar denounced attempts to "rewrite the history of the country" and described them as disgusting.

Speaking at a meeting of democratic forces that gathered several hundred people at the Moscow government headquarters on Monday, Gaydar said that Russian democracy was saved in October 1993 by the Army. "The events showed that the Army is with people. It came to their rescue. October 4 was a bright day in the history of our army," he said.

Gaydar admitted that he does not like many things in the present leadership. But, most importantly, there is democracy in Russia, he added.

The opposition is trying to make up for its defeat, Aleksey Surkov, a member of Russian President Boris Yeltsin's administration, warned. He called on the participants to give credit to Gaydar's courage he showed in October 1993. "We will not give up democracy to Anpilovs, Zyuganovs or Rutskoy's," he said.

Duma Speaker Optimistic About Federal Budget

LD0310220094 Moscow *INTERFAX in English* 1913
GMT 3 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The drafting of the federal budget for 1995 was completed by the joint efforts of the State Duma and the government. The draft budget is now in the computer of Russian acting Finance Minister Sergei Dubinin, State Duma Speaker Ivan Rybkin said in an exclusive interview with Interfax. He stressed that Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin was currently "very attentively examining this draft."

Rybkin said he believed that adopting the budget for 1995 would allow Russia to begin the new year with settled finances for the first time over the last few years. "I think this is a very important condition for withdrawing our economy from the crisis," Rybkin said.

Rybkin said nonpayments to a number of budget organizations which had accumulated since the beginning of

the year were unlikely to be covered before the year was over. Rybkin said this could be done only for the protected items of the budget, including the Russia's Children federal program, the provisions protecting the interests of servicemen and three or four others. Rybkin said he believed that it would be necessary to reduce the expenses on other items of the budget.

Rybkin said not all means for filling the federal budget were efficiently used. He quoted the information revealed by the Russian Labor Ministry saying that 40 percent of the Russian economy were now the "shadow sector." No taxes are collected from 44 percent of funds which the population has. "We proposed to the government and the Federation Council that a new taxation system be introduced. In accordance with the proposal the progressive scale of taxes would begin with 500 minimum wages so that people constantly pay taxes on all transactions deals under this level without concealing money from the state."

President's Staff Curbs Access to Former CPSU Archives

MM0310133994 Moscow *KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian* 1 Oct 94 p 1

["Inform" column report: "Your Time Is Up!"]

[FBIS Translated Text] The Russian President's Staff has made a decision to restrict access to documents in the president's archives (the former CPSU Central Committee Politburo archives) and tighten the procedure for their publication in the open press.

According to the Ekho Moskvy radio station, access has been restricted to such an extent that even the leaders of the Russian State Archive Service are prohibited.

Economic Issues

Chernomyrdin Signs Order for Federal Food Corporation

LD0310221994 Moscow *INTERFAX in English* 1913
GMT 3 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Russian Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin has signed a government ordinance setting up a Federal Food Corporation and a system of wholesale food markets, officials in the Agroindustrial Department of the government headquarters told Interfax Monday.

The corporation will work for the development and state regulation of the food market and for meeting the needs in food and agricultural raw material. It will also set up food stores, intervene on the food market and invite bids for purchases and supplies of farm goods.

The corporation will also handle food export and import and contribute to the formation and functioning of wholesale food markets. The government supported the

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initiative of the Farm Product Ministry in experimental setting up of such markets in various regions of the country.

The ordinance tells the Economics and Finance Ministries to allocate 78.5 billion rubles from the federal budget and investment credits to be invested in design and construction of market places.

The corporation director will be first deputy agriculture minister.

Labor Minister Says Income Situation Better

MM0410123194 Moscow ROSSIYSKIYE VESTI in Russian 4 Oct 94 p 1

[Report by Yelena Vasilkova: "Population's Income Has Grown by Almost 13 Percent"]

[FBIS Translated Text] "To sum up the situation in Russia's social and labor sphere briefly, circumstances today are complex. But they are not catastrophic. And on the whole the situation is stabilizing," Russian Federation Labor Minister Gennadiy Melikyan said.

For example, if you compare the population's income in the first eight months of this year with the same period of last year, it has grown by 12.6 to 12.8 percent.

Pay is gradually increasing. However, this is so by no means everywhere, and there are substantial differentiations according to sector. Thus in August pay in the gas industry reached 800,000 rubles [R], while in the machine building industry it stood at between R50,000 and R450,000.

It may seem strange, but in many enterprises, as analysis shows, almost no one is demanding pay raises—only the timely receipt of their existing pay. This is explained by the impending threat of unemployment.

Even the trade unions have quieted down. Enterprises are shrinking, but money owed in pay in the nonbudget sphere is not decreasing and has now reached the huge figure of R4 trillion!

In many enterprises, despite everything, directors are fixing high levels of pay for themselves and paltry levels for everyone else, or else not issuing pay at all for months on end. Is it possible to somehow influence this ugly situation?

In the words of the labor minister, this is one of the most acute problems. There is still no legislature on the pay fund. Initially, the position was to let enterprises look after things themselves. Later the government issued a decree on the regulation of wages in state-owned and joint-stock enterprises. But even now there is still no clear-cut concept. Some leaders are asking for guidelines on how to operate. But there have also been many directors who have successfully concealed funds. And who have artificially created defaulting. Money has been "put to work," the bosses have gotten rich on it and have

paid nothing to their employees. How and why could such a thing happen in our country?

"This means that the government's policy was incorrect," Gennadiy Melikyan believes. "It failed to make strict requirements."

Credits were often given not to enterprises which really needed them but to the ones with the most high-handed leaders. In the upshot, imported cars and expensive radio equipment were acquired on money "extorted" from the government. And enterprises continued to work with old, worn-out equipment, and no money was found for pay.

Recently the government decided to carry out an audit of a large number of enterprises. And what happened? When some of them began to figure in lists of proposed bankruptcies as prospectless and uncompetitive, they immediately found money. And not tens of thousands, but millions!

However, it is surprising: The country is delirious from unpaid debt and everyone is thoroughly fed up with the problem, which has brought the country to an impasse. But the government has only now decided to carry out an audit in enterprises to discover why this is happening. The market does not mean absolute anarchy and arbitrariness. Control is essential, especially in state enterprises.

Continuing the subject of the population's income, an unfavorable process is currently taking place in the country with regard to wage and salary incomes. They constitute only 50 percent; formerly the proportion was two-thirds. The remainder is made up of all manner of payments: pensions, poverty allowances, subsidies, compensation payments....

Recently Duma deputies proposed adopting a law supplementing from central budget funds the incomes of those earning less than the subsistence norm. The Ministry of Labor considers this decision unacceptable. Poverty allowances are necessary, of course, G. Melikyan said, but they should be paid at regional level and from the resources of the regions themselves.

Moreover, it is essential to determine in every case why a person's wage is lower than the subsistence minimum. If he or she is unable to work, sick, an invalid, the mother of a large family, or a single mother, that is one thing. For such people help is essential. It is a different story altogether when a person is healthy and happy but simply unwilling to work to full capacity. Why should he be paid a supplementary income? Many such people not wanting to work properly will be found.

Panel Reports Decline in Oil, Gas Extraction

MM0310123994 Moscow ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 1 Oct 94 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Gas and Oil Extraction Falling"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Gas extraction in Russia during January-August this year fell 2 percent—to 402 billion cubic meters—compared with the same period of 1993, a report by the Russian Federation State Committee for Statistics reads.

This is connected with a reduction in gas deliveries to the CIS countries. Owing to the consumers' insolvency, gas deliveries to Ukraine have fallen 8 percent, to Belorussia [Belarus] 14 percent, and to Kazakhstan 50 percent.

Oil extraction in Russia during January-August this year fell 13 percent compared with the same period last year and amounted to 202 million tonnes, including gas condensate, a summary by the Russian Federation State Committee for Statistics reads.

In August, however, the rate of decline in extraction slowed, amounting to just 0.8 percent compared with the previous month.

Military, Nuclear & Space Issues

Soyuz TM-20 Blasts Off From Baykonur

LD0310232594 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 2259 GMT 3 Oct 94

[By ITAR-TASS special correspondent Veronika Romanenkova]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Leninsk October 4 TASS—Russia's Soyuz TM-20 spaceship blasted off from the Baykonur cosmodrome in neighbouring Kazakhstan at 01:42 Moscow time on October 4 to take into orbit a Russian-German crew of the 17th main space expedition.

The crew consists of Yelena Kondakova, flight engineer, German researcher Ulf Merbold of the European Space Agency (ESA) and Captain Aleksandr Viktorenko.

Kondakova will be the first woman to spend almost six months on orbit, while Merbold will become the first ESA astronaut to spend 30 days in space.

The crew's main task is to carry out medical and biological experiments to study the effect on the body of being in the state of weightlessness for a long time.

Ulf Merbold, 53, of the European Space Agency (ESA) was the first non-American astronaut to have taken part in the shuttle space programme in 1983.

ESA has paid several dozen million U.S. dollars to the Russian Space Agency for its representative to carry out a series of experiments on the effect on the body of being in the state of weightlessness for a long time. The results of the experiments will help train future ESA astronauts for an international space station which is expected to be put into orbit by the 2002.

Russian woman cosmonaut Yelena Kondakova will be the third Russian woman to travel in outer space. She

will spend 174 days aboard the orbiting station Mir, the longest space travel made by a woman ever.

She will act as a flight engineer and take care of the technical side of the flight, which has always been considered a manly job.

Yelena will join in the experiments studying the effect that weightlessness has on the human body. Specialists tend to consider it as a significant achievement since up to date all foreign astronauts, the majority of whom are men, stayed in space not more than a month.

In an interview with ITAR-TASS, crew captain Aleksandr Viktorenko said that Yelena can be trusted with the most difficult work. "She was born an engineer and is very handy with all sorts of things. If you could only see how she drives a car," he said.

At the same time, he admitted that he feels a little bit uneasy about having a woman subordinate in space, especially the one like Yelena. She has a strong character, he added. Her husband Valeriy Ryumin, former cosmonaut and deputy director of the Energiya space design bureau—who, Yelena confessed, has always been against women in space—had to put up with her choice and, together with their eight-year-old daughter Zhenya, wait for her return.

Yelena considers the flight as some sort of relief from daily chores which take so much of her time on earth. She said there will be no need for "general cleaning" aboard the Mir space station because there is a strict rule there to put everything in its own place.

Crew Captain Aleksandr Viktorenko, 47, blasts off into space for the fourth time. This time he will spend in space almost six months. He told ITAR-TASS that he is absolutely calm and is ready to carry out all the tasks he has been set, including to ensure smooth docking with two cargo ferries. Even the prospects of not smoking for half a year can hardly discourage him, he said.

Two days after the take-off the Soyuz TM-20 rocket will dock with the orbiting station. Until November 3 it will host six cosmonauts—Yuriy Malenchenko, Talgat Musabayev, Valeriy Polyakov, Aleksandr Viktorenko, Yelena Kondakova and Ulf Merbold. Then Malenchenko, Musabayev and Polyakov will return to earth. Viktorenko, Kondakova and Merbold will stay aboard the station until March 26, 1995. By that time, researcher and physician Polyakov will have spent in space 15 months.

Specialists believe that all crew members are well prepared and can cope with their tasks.

Rail-Launched Strategic Missile System Described

MM0310152994 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Sep 94 p 2

[Article by Lieutenant Colonel Aleksandr Dolinin under the "Arsenal" rubric: "Combat Railroad Missile Complex: 'Armored Train' Carrying Missiles"]

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[FBIS Translated Text] The combat railroad missile complex (CRMC) has been in the arsenal of the Strategic Missile Forces for 10 years now. But we are talking about it for the first time today.

The idea of locating missile weapons on freight cars emerged long ago. American designers got nearest to implementing it. At the beginning of the 1970's they looked into the possibility of placing "Minuteman" ICBM's on freight cars. The project was not put into practice due to many problems.

General Designer V.F. Utkin succeeded in doing this in our country. The "Yuzhnoye" Science and Production Association led the collaborative effort by industrial enterprises and successfully carried out the task set by the government.

The missilemen call the CRMC the "train." What is more, it really is like one. If the CRMC went out on the mainline, you could not differentiate it from a train with refrigerator and passenger cars. But in fact everything about it is out of the ordinary. There is intense activity on board the train standing in a siding of a spur track. Details of missilemen are on alert duty around the clock. Security and defense systems operators peer into panoramic monitors—the train is ready to defend itself from attacks from the ground and air.

But the most important link in the chain is the duty combat launch crew. It constantly monitors the launcher's technical systems and the missiles' onboard systems.

There are operators of the technical section's crew in the command post car. Their basic task is to operate the CRMC's technical systems. But these are large and diverse facilities: power and water supply and fire-fighting systems, systems to ensure stable temperature and moisture levels... In the alert duty personnel's compartment are the most up-to-date technical devices allowing the CRMC's link with the higher command posts to be constantly maintained.

Diesel generators and compatible transformers provide the train with electric power. There are up-to-date chemical power sources for emergencies. Provision has also been made for everything for the personnel on the train. There are rest areas, sleeping compartments, and a cafeteria which can be transformed in minutes into a cinema or classroom.

At the heart of the complex is, of course, the missile. It is a solid-fuel RS-22 missile. Our equivalent of the U.S. MX missile. In the West it is called the SS-24, the "Scalpel." Incidentally, it is located not only on flatcars but also in silos. The "Scalpel's" throwweight is more than 4 tonnes.

CRMC's have been assigned to railroad stations in major oblast centers (Krasnoyarsk, Kostroma, and Bershet near Perm).

Bearing in mind the Russian railroads' current problems and in general those of nuclear weapons, it is only natural to pose the question: How safe is the CRMC? Well, even before it came into being, a complex program to guarantee its safety was developed and put into effect. Only "heavy" rails of guaranteed quality have been laid along routes where the "armored train" carrying missiles might pass. Dozens of bridges and overpasses have been reconstructed and replaced, and the supply of signalling and automatic equipment to hundreds of railroad crossings has been completed. The reliability of switches has been improved, more reliable devices for the remote detection of the temperature of axle boxes have been installed, and all types of communication have been perfected for when the train is in motion....

What will the train do when the order "Launch!" is given? The CRMC will come to a standstill, gripping the rails hard: The hydraulics of the leveling system will automatically ensure the missile cars' spacial position as required. After the mandatory procedures to pinpoint the launch position's coordinates have been carried out, the missiles have been targeted, and the technical state of the missiles and the launchers' has been checked, a special system will disengage the railroad overhead electrification. Then, with a jolt, the roof of the launchers will roll back and the 20-meter-high towers containing the missiles will rise up above the cars.

...Owing to the current military-political situation, several analysts do not predict a long life for the CRMC. But, be that as it may, the "armored trains" carrying missiles—which have no equivalent anywhere in the world—are part of the Strategic Missile Forces' strength.

Baltic Fleet Official Comments on NATO Exercises

LD0310210194 Moscow Russian Television Network in Russian 1700 GMT 3 Oct 94

[From the "Vesti" newscast]

[FBIS Translated Text] [Correspondent G. Sablin] The North and Norwegian seas have today become the theater of liaison of the NATO naval forces. Here the second stage has begun of the exercises that are being held in the framework of the Partnership for Peace program.

I remind you that ships of the Baltic Fleet have already twice taken part in these maneuvers. This time, after briefing in the Norwegian port of Kristiansand, the escort vessels Neustrashimyy and Druzhnyy and the tanker Lena arrived in the exercise area.

[V.Kuroyedov, Baltic Fleet chief of staff] Here issues of the operation of humanitarian aid and search-and-rescue operations are being worked out, and it should be said that we today find more mutual understanding with our partners in the framework of NATO. Of late, much has been said about the big group of armed forces here. I say the Baltic Fleet here does not threaten anyone. It is for

Russia to determine how much to have here and what kind of grouping to have here.

[Sablin] Vice-Admiral Kuroyedov also announced that the joint operations exercises 1994 will last till 7 October.

Nuclear Power Reactor Shut Down in Tver Region
LD0410085994 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 0713 GMT 4 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Moscow October 4 ITAR-TASS—The first reactor unit of the Kalinin nuclear power plant in Udomlya, Tver region, has had to be shut down in an emergency. According to sources in the Russian Federal Ministry for Emergencies, the personnel decided on the measure after the generator was switched off on Monday by the automatic protection system. The switch-off resulted from a breach of technology of oil filter connection.

The radiation background at the power plant is normal, 14 microroentgen per hour, and there is no threat to safety. According to preliminary estimates of specialists, the situation at the power plant does not exceed the zero level on the international emergency scale.

A similar emergency occurred at the plant on March 31, 1992, when the automatic emergency system shut down the first reactor unit because of a malfunction of generator-feeding pump #2.

The Kalinin nuclear power plant has two operating units, 1,000 megawatt each.

Federal Assembly

Rybkin Says Parliament-Government Crisis Unlikely

MM0310110394 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Sep 94 p 2

[Report by Sergey Chugayev: "Ivan Rybkin: State Duma Does Not Intend To Trigger Government Crisis"]

[FBIS Translated Text] The fall session of the Russian State Duma opens in a week's time. The session will last two and a half months and will end 25 December. There have already been plenty of predictions in the media about the events which could be played out in the first few days after the lower house resumes work. In particular, people have been talking about the government possibly resigning. IZVESTIYA's correspondent asked State Duma Chairman I. Rybkin to comment on these predictions.

According to the Duma speaker, nothing extraordinary should happen at the first plenary session. As expected, it will open with a report from the chairman of the chamber (or perhaps his deputy), who will present the planned legislative program to his colleagues. This will

be followed by debates, which will end with the adoption of the plan as the basis for work.

This plan has been in development virtually throughout the summer (I. Rybkin particularly stressed that the work of Duma committees and factions was not interrupted, despite the recess) and includes approximately 22 draft laws. Some have already passed their first or even second reading—as was the case with the Civil Code, for instance.

Judging by what the Duma chairman said, priority in the work will be given to the code section of legislation, which is meant to form a kind of carcass of a rule-of-law state. Apart from the Civil Code, it is planned to discuss the Criminal Code, the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Administrative Code, the Land Code, the Water Code, the Air Code, the Labor Law Code, and, finally, the Electoral Code, which includes laws on the election of the president, the Federation Council, the State Duma, and referendums.

The new Tax Code will also be examined. Speaking about it, I. Rybkin expressed the hope that it would be possible during the debate to surmount the differences that emerged at the last session between the Duma and the Federation Council on the taxation of individuals. In the Duma chairman's opinion, the lower house proposal—which failed to win senate support—to begin progressively taxing deals concluded by individuals not at 10 million rubles [R], as is the case at present, but at 500 times the minimum wage, will make it possible for most Russians who are now dodging tax to become model taxpayers.

The second strategic thrust of the Duma's activity is, naturally, work on the federal budget. I. Rybkin said that the preparation of the draft budget with the government is already virtually over, and it will be submitted to deputies in the next few days. However, something new has emerged in this sphere of the Duma's activity. The budget debates will be preceded by the submission by the government of its work program for the 1995-1997 period. The head of the lower house explained that "an attempt will be made to look two years ahead of the budget year."

It is reasonable to assume that only at this stage (and it will probably arrive no sooner than about two weeks after the session begins) deputies will have an excuse to raise the issue of confidence in the government—something that most of the State Duma is entirely ready to do, if we are to believe numerous media reports.

But I. Rybkin voiced serious doubts about events developing in this way. As he put it, he has not noticed a feeling during his meetings with deputies and faction leaders that they intend to remove the Chernomyrdin cabinet at all costs. At the same time, he did not deny that there is constant talk about bringing new people into the government. And, in the opinion of I. Rybkin himself, the government would merely become more competent, professional, and stable as a result of such a renewal. At least in the Duma.

He also announced that the Duma has received a letter signed by several dozen Federation Council deputies actually proposing that the question of confidence in the government be raised at one of the first plenary sessions of the lower house. But the speaker believes that the proposal is unlikely to meet with broad support in the Duma. And he gave an assurance that "the bloodthirsty attitude toward the government that the press has been writing about does not exist in the State Duma."

Thus, most probably we will not witness another exacerbation of relations between the top branches of power this fall. As we can see, the struggle is on to replace individual members of the Cabinet of Ministers. The question is—who will ultimately leave the government and who will replace them. As is well known, in certain cases the consequences of these reshuffles may be equivalent to the results of a government crisis.

Regional Affairs

Chechnya Still Sees Russia as Main Threat

MM0310182794 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Oct 94 p 1

[Report by Nikolay Gritchin: "Groznyy Expects Attack on President's Palace"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Stavropol—Recent events in Chechnya suggest that the initiative has passed into the hands of the opposition. The past weekend continued a series of attacks having as their main aim the destruction of the opponent's aviation.

The shelling of Grozny Airport was followed immediately by a raid on the republic's sole military airfield, which is situated near the Cossack village of Kalinovskaya in Naurskiy Rayon. As a result of missile bombardment, according to a report by a source from the Chechen Armed Forces' Main Staff, three fighter planes were destroyed and one damaged. The helicopter attack was so unexpected that the military facility's security forces were unable to do anything. One missile hit the village's paramedic-obstetric center; according to unconfirmed reports, one person was killed and one wounded.

Explosions are also continuing in Grozny itself. On Saturday night an explosive device was activated in a bus parked on the bridge across the Sunzha River, 200 meters from the president's palace. Dudayev's entourage does not rule out that the opposition's next blow could be targeted at the president's palace itself. Preparations are being made for this eventuality. The republic Security Council has discussed in conditions of heightened secrecy measures to strengthen the capital's security. Once again volunteers are being enrolled into the government army. Another rally has been held outside the entrance to the president's palace. But the activity of the defenders of the ruling regime, according to reports coming in, is far from being what it was in August. It

would appear that people are getting increasingly fed up with the protracted confrontation.

Under these conditions, official Grozny's propaganda machine is stubbornly repeating the thesis that Russia is the main source of the military threat. It is claimed, for example, that the military helicopters approached the Kalinovskaya airfield from the direction of Stavropol Kray, although the Interim Council describe these aircraft as their own property, and report that they are all manned by local crews. Dudayev's supporters fear that Russian aggression will be carried out under the cloak of Avturkhanov. It cannot be ruled out that such arguments will now be used by the republic authorities as the major argument in talks aimed at obtaining help for Chechnya from Muslim countries.

Meanwhile, the majority of the republic's inhabitants are worried by the threat of a hungry winter. No longer does anyone hold out hope of state sources of food. Indeed, even the authorities themselves do not conceal the fact that, for example, grain reserves in the republic will hardly last until winter. In conditions of the rail blockade the prospects of stocking up the storehouse are slim. Hence the inhabitants are employing every means of providing themselves with food. For it is still possible to make shuttle trips by motor transport to neighboring regions and even abroad.

Groznyy Public Threatened by Aggression Rumors

LD0410090994 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 0847 GMT 4 Oct 94

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Sharip Asuyev]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Groznyy October 4 TASS—Authorities in Grozny seek to intimidate the republic's population with allegations about preparations for an aggression against Chechnya. The CHECHENPRESS news agency cites information released by chief headquarters of the republic's armed forces about "mass-scale preparations of Russian troops for invading the republic".

Reports are coming in that a majority among the Chechen population, who used to regard allegations of this kind with skepticism earlier, are now feeling alarmed by such reports.

According to local observers, the sentiments are further strengthened by the pro-Russian stance of the Provisional Council of Chechnya, as well as by attacks on Grozny by helicopter gunships, which, according to the republic's military, had Russian markings.

Ever more people in Chechen cities and villages say they support neither President Dudayev nor the opposition but are ready to take up arms if the republic is invaded by outside forces.

Chechnya Local Governments Support Dudayev

LD0410090394 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 0823 GMT 4 Oct 94

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Sharip Asuyev]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Groznyy October 4 TASS—Last night was relatively quiet in the capital of the Chechen Republic and regions since people have already got accustomed to night time automatic gunfire.

No substantial changes have occurred in the political situation in the country. Confrontation continues between the forces loyal to President Djokhar Dudayev and the opposition. Each side is doing its best to win support of a majority, but the population appears to be weary of political clashes. The number of participants in the permanent meeting of Dudayev's supporters in central Groznyy has diminished notably.

The helicopter sorties of the opposition are viewed with disapproval by townspeople. According to local observers, helicopter attacks further increase anti-Russian sentiments.

A statement of the local administration heads, circulated in Groznyy today, condemns "the treacherous position of the Russian henchmen in Chechnya". The statement urges Djokhar Dudayev to take "resolute steps" against the opposition.

Helicopters Attack on Dudayev Forces

LD0310122294 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 1110 GMT 3 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Moscow, 3 Oct—A detachment of the united opposition armed forces, supported by helicopters, has launched another strike on Chechen President Dzhokhar Dudayev's troops from the direction of the village of Urus-Martan [20 km southwest of Groznyy]. As a result of the strike, the blockade of fortified approaches to the city of Groznyy from the southwest has been removed. ITAR-TASS learned this from the press service of the Provisional Council.

The Provisional Council press service has no information about the details of the operation. No information about it has yet been forthcoming from official Groznyy. This morning an ITAR-TASS correspondent in Groznyy reported a missile air strike on a northwestern suburb of Groznyy at the Rostov-Baku motorway, where army and police posts of the Chechen government forces are located.

Maritime Territory To Hold Elections Despite Yeltsin Edict

LD0410095594 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 0828 GMT 4 Oct 94

[By ITAR-TASS correspondents Yevgeniy Lents and Eduard Popov]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Vladivostok October 4 TASS—The difficult political situation, which developed in the Maritime Territory of the Russian Far East on the eve of the elections of the local governor, has grown even tenser on Monday [3 October], after the publication of the presidential decree "On Measures To Strengthen the

Single System of Executive Power" in the Russian Federation. Since the decree envisages the appointment of the heads of executive authorities by the Russian president, the maritime territorial administration, which organised the elections, has landed in a difficult predicament.

The territorial elections commission held a briefing devoted to this problem here today. Sergey Knyazev, chairman of the commission, said that the decree "is not a juridical obstacle" to the holding of the elections in Maritime Territory on October 7, because the decision to hold them was published by the head of the territorial administration on August 2 and decrees are known to have no retroactive effect.

"The work of the elections commission can be stopped only if the holding of the elections is banned by the Russian Government," he stressed. "Moreover," Knyazev stated, "the elections commission assumes all the juridical responsibility for the forthcoming elections."

If the elections are banned, the chairman of the commission will demonstratively resign, thereby expressing his protest against "the endless humiliations and arbitrariness perpetrated by Moscow officials". A part of the territorial public circles, as well as the leaders of the democratic factions of the State Duma are against the elections, believing that they violate the Russian legislation.

The Maritime Territorial Trade Unions Federation has addressed a telegram to President Boris Yeltsin and Speaker of the State Duma Ivan Rybkin condemning the attempts to "slur the elections campaign in maritime territory".

Disagreeing with the pronouncements of Yegor Gaydar and some other MPs, who are against the territorial governor elections, the trade unions declare that this is "an attempt to foist their ideology of monopolism on Maritime Territory, which is a subject of the federation".

"If the population wants to vote for their governor, nobody has the right to deprive them of this constitutional privilege," the statement says.

A public poll, held by the far eastern "Disa" information and sociology agency, has shown that 68 per cent of the local population believe it is necessary to hold the elections. Seventy-two per cent of respondents said that they would take part in them.

Heavy Rains, Winds Blight Altay Kray Harvests

MM0310150194 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 1 Oct 94 p 1

[Report by Ivan Semykin under "Field Work Diary" rubric: "Tired of Debts and Bad Weather"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Weather and finance. Nowadays these two factors are not only holding farmers back but

are actually preventing them from completing the harvest on time in Altay. Furthermore, it may seem a cliché but the weather is of paramount significance. Since the start of the harvest it has been raining for over a month in all. September is nearly over but half the grain harvest remains unthreshed in the kray. There is no light at the end of the tunnel either—the forecasters are not promising the grain growers anything better in the days ahead.

"We should have had this rain in summer, what we need now is sun," the combine operators complain. They have grown tired of the bad weather and the debts and are keen to work. But what can they do—Siberia is a high-risk farming area. One year in five here is considered a lean year. This year is surely one of them. There is now an area of 2.5 million hectares where the grain has germinated directly in the ear, not to mention the windrows. The frequent rains have completely flattened them and they have turned black....

It is difficult to harvest such grain also in those areas where windrows once stood because the threshing has been followed by vigorous new growth in the fields. The grain losses are enormous! The yield this year will be no more than 10 quintals on average. As for Altay's traditional late crops—buckwheat and millet—the news is bad there, too: hurricane-force winds have seriously damaged those crops. The peas were shed some time ago and were collected directly by combine harvester. Many farms have harvested scarcely more than they sowed in spring.

In such a situation the efficient organization of work is extremely important. There are examples to illustrate that point, of course. Combine operators in the Sovetskiy, Biyskiy, Zalesovskiy, and Nemetskiy Rayons are completing the harvest whereas in Novichikhinskiy, Loktevskiy, Aleyskiy, and Kurinskiy Rayons one quarter of the grain has not been threshed. Some farm leaders have simply shrugged their shoulders, given up, and are ready to put it all down to the bad weather. You can judge the pace of harvesting from the following factor alone: On 19 September 69,000 hectares of grain were threshed in the kray. That is the highest figure for this year's harvest.

The bulk of the threshed grain, albeit not a lot, is lying out in the open at the threshing floors or under cover. The farmers are trying to prepare and dry the grain by themselves. No one is taking the grain to the elevators or the reception centers—it is too costly! It costs 51,000 rubles to receive, dry, and store grain for a month. But how can people pay that? The crop farmers have not received the advance payments for grain they were promised by the local authorities or the government. Meanwhile, the moneybags in neighboring regions—Kemerovo and Tomsk Oblasts and Krasnoyarsk Kray—are not idle. Unless the Altay Administration finds the resources for grain procurement in the next few days the kray will have no bread this winter.

This year's grain harvest will be mainly fit for forage. There is no hope of marketable grain now—many farms have not even laid in stocks of seeds. They have had to pick the best available for this purpose. They have also rigorously kept account of the residue of the old seeds. In this way agronomists are hoping to collect half of the amount they need for sowing and intend to buy the rest where necessary.

The torrential rains are also making it impossible to finish the harvesting of feed crops and do the fall plowing on time. Just 20 percent of the plowing has been done. That is 300,000 hectares fewer than last year.

At a recent conference of beet growers and leaders of sugar refineries it was decided that the bill for beet processing would be based on the actual costs incurred. That is approximately R800,000 per ton of beets. In other words, farms will have to surrender almost one-half of their sugar to pay for refining. Envisaging such an eventuality, the kray's farmers halved the area sown to sugar beets this year. It is not hard to guess what will happen next year.

The fears that this fall would be like the fall of 1992, when thousands of hectares of grain crops were left out under the snow, seem to be well founded.

International Affairs

Kuchma's Chief of Staff Visits Washington

LD0310180794 Kiev Radio Ukraine World Service in Ukrainian 1700 GMT 3 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Dmytro Tabachnyk, the head of the Ukrainian president's administration, who is part of Ukraine's delegation to the 49th session of the UN General Assembly, has paid a two-day visit to the U.S. capital. He met senior officials in the U.S. Administration, World Bank and International Monetary Fund, the staff of the U.S. Congress, and representatives of the Ukrainian community and American business. During these meetings, the sides discussed plans for the upcoming visit by Ukraine's President Leonid Kuchma to the United States of America, which has been scheduled for November-December this year at the invitation of President Bill Clinton.

Tabachnyk also visited the Pentagon where he had a talk with Ashton Carter, U.S. assistant secretary of defense. The head of the presidential administration expressed Ukraine's concern at the slow progress in the granting of financial and technical aid promised by the United States to support the process of nuclear disarmament. Still, Ukraine continues to fully abide by its international commitments concerning nuclear arms withdrawal from its territory in accordance with the trilateral statement by the presidents of Ukraine, Russia, and the United States. Ukraine expects its partners to abide by their commitments accordingly. Tabachnyk stressed that President Kuchma was a staunch supporter of Ukraine's accession to the nuclear nonproliferation treaty [NPT]. It is for this reason, said Tabachnyk, that President Kuchma was proposing ratification of the NPT to Ukraine's Parliament and would insist on a positive decision. [passage omitted]

U.S. Naval Commander in Europe Visits Odessa

LD0310170394 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1543 GMT 3 Oct 94

[By UKRINFROM correspondent Vladimir Novak for TASS]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Odessa October 3 TASS—Commander of the U.S. naval forces in Europe Admiral Leyton Smith is now on a friendly visit in Odessa at the invitation of commander of the Ukrainian Navy, Vice Admiral Volodymyr Bezkorovaynyy.

During a two-day stay in Odessa, Admiral Smith met with Chairman of the Odessa regional Council of People's Deputies Ruslan Bodelan, Mayor of Odessa Eduard Gurvits, Commander of the Ukrainian Navy Volodymyr Bezkorovaynyy and Commander of the Odessa military district Vladimir Shkidchenko. A broad range of problems connected with prospects for cooperation of navymen of the two countries was touched upon during the conversation.

Dispute Over U.S. Antidumping Measures Settled

LD0210112794 Kiev Radio Ukraine World Service in Ukrainian 0900 GMT 2 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Negotiations between the government delegation of Ukraine and the delegation of the U.S. Department of Commerce have ended in Kiev. The discussion dealt with settling a trade dispute in connection with the application of antidumping measures against the import of Ukrainian ferrosilicomanganese by the United States of America. The two sides initialed an agreement providing Ukrainian producers with access to the U.S. market, on a par with other experts [as heard], and the right to sell their products there.

It is worth mentioning that it is for the first time ever that representatives of the U.S. Department of Commerce have been holding negotiations outside the United States with the aim of settling such a dispute.

Moroz, Rakhmonov Discuss Bilateral Relations

LD0310175594 Kiev Radio Ukraine World Service in Ukrainian 1600 GMT 3 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Ukraine's Supreme Council Chairman Oleksandr Moroz and Tajikistan's Parliament Speaker Emomali Rakhmonov met in New York to discuss the development of bilateral relations, particularly in the trade and economic sphere. A Ukrainian parliamentary delegation led by Oleksandr Moroz is in the United States on an official visit at the invitation of the U.S. Congress. During the meeting, the sides noted that relations between the two states have long-standing traditions. Mr. Rakhmonov invited Oleksandr Moroz to pay an official visit to Tajikistan at any convenient time. The invitation was gratefully accepted. The meeting was attended by Hennadiy Udovenko, Ukraine's minister of foreign affairs.

Protocol on Economic Cooperation With FRY Signed

LD0310122994 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1131 GMT 3 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Kiev, Oct. 3 (TANJUG)—The Yugoslav and Ukrainian Chambers of Commerce representatives have signed a protocol on economic cooperation in Kiev.

The protocol was signed after a successful Yugoslav economy exhibition held in Kiev 23 September through 1 October in which 78 Yugoslav state and private companies participated.

The director of the Mark-Plan private company which staged the exhibition, Zozef Loncar, said the Yugoslav entrepreneurs had made successful attempts to arouse interest on the Ukrainian market for the period after the sanctions against Yugoslavia were lifted. Loncar said Ukraine would be one of Yugoslavia's four leading

foreign trade partners once normal conditions for economic cooperation were re-established. He said the two countries' exchange would be at least \$1 billion in the first year after the lifting of the sanctions. The United Nations Security Council imposed comprehensive and binding political and economic sanctions against the Yugoslav Federation of Serbia and Montenegro in late May 1992. The sanctions have cost the Yugoslav economy at least \$45 billion thus far.

Exhibitors of food-processing and textile products, various industrial machinery and equipment and tobacco and cigarette trading companies have also had serious talks on cooperation. Ukrainian businessmen and visitors of the exhibition have shown great interest in the furniture made in Yugoslavia and these products have also been placed on lists of goods Ukraine would like to see sold in its stores as soon as possible.

Indian Ships Banned From Sea Ports

LD0310191194 Kiev Radio Ukraine World Service in Ukrainian 1700 GMT 3 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Authorities in Odessa are opening quarantine examination centers to check arrivals from India, UKRINFORM reports. This measure is aimed at preventing the spread of the plague to Ukraine. The Ukrainian Government has banned Indian ships from entering Ukrainian ports.

National Affairs

Moroz Interviewed on Current Issues

WS0310113094 Kiev KIYEVSKIYE NOVOSTI in Russian 16 Sep 94 pp 8, 9

[Interview with Supreme Council Chairman Oleksandr Oleksandrovych Moroz by Yuriy Konstantinov at his office at the Supreme Council House; date not given: "Ukraine Requires Reliable and Stable Power"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Oleksandr Oleksandrovych Moroz, who can be either reserved, or democratic, or even tough—under different circumstances—thus demonstrating the hereditary longevity of commissar genes, is undoubtedly one of the most remarkable and dynamic Ukrainian politicians.

One of his merits (according to some people, this is his drawback) is that he has never betrayed his ideas, and has appeared to be virtually invulnerable to his political opponents.

One of his drawbacks (according to other people, this is his merit) is a pitiless attitude toward himself that turns his working days into an exhausting marathon of arrangements, meetings, and discussions, during which he arduously searches for ways out of the labyrinth in which the new power has found itself after the imperial regime collapsed.

A former People's Deputy, Oleksandr Moroz, in comparison with the majority of his colleagues, diligently visited all of the sessions of both the Supreme Council and its committees and never missed a chance to speak out on an important issue. The number of days he spends in the Supreme Council hall has transformed the quality of confident actions and experience, based on a perfect knowledge of overt and secret springs of legislative mechanisms.

The windows of his Supreme Council office look out at the magnificent Mariinskiy Palace—created by Rastrelli—with its wonderful park touched by autumn colors steeply descending toward the Dnieper.

Forcing myself to turn away from this landscape painted in crimson-and-purple colors by the sunset, I decided to break the tradition of official interviews, and ask Oleksandr Moroz how often he admires this splendid landscape.

[Moroz] I have no time to admire this scenery. I notice only how the seasons change. This is no witticism. Work in the Supreme Council requires not only commitment but genuine dedication. I come to my office at eight in the morning and leave about midnight, nevertheless, I do not manage to cope with many things.

Quite a few people would like to meet with me. I try not to refuse them though I realize that I will have no time to see them all. On the one hand, we should not ignore the pains, sufferings, and problems of people. On the other hand, this stream of information, which I receive, is very important, rational, and necessary for my work.

I am sometimes swamped with this information. At the same time, I can feel the pulse of and perceive the essence of the lawmaking process.

I believe that the Supreme Council chairman should not work over 10 hours a day. Normal working conditions, however, can be provided by an established system of power. Our work is to establish this power. So, you see, we are overloaded.

[Konstantinov] Our interview will be published soon after the second session of the new Supreme Council begins its work. What are the key directions of your work?

[Moroz] First, we will have to work hard on our budget to specify its sources, the balance between regional and state needs, and the expenditures for 1995. We must establish a legal foundation for the mechanism of using the budget and exercising control over its expenditures.

Parliaments of democratic states spend some 70 percent of their time discussing budget issues. As for us, we discuss these issues at odd moments. So the living standard of our people reflects our deputies' attitude toward our budget issues. Second is the formation of power.

[Konstantinov] What power are you implying?

[Moroz] Power in general. Ordinary people, as a rule, do not separate the legislative and executive branches of power. They require a reliable, strong, and stable power. Ukraine needs it as the breath of life. Our task is to guarantee this power to the people.

Third is the constitutional process, work on the constitution, and the establishment of the constitutional court.

Fourth—connected with the previous ones—is the implementation of economic reforms.

[Konstantinov] Oleksandr Oleksandrovych, if you do not object, let us return to the notion of the branches of power. You are correct, many people perceive power as a single and abstract notion. Conflicts between its branches can quickly whip up emotions in society and put the people before the dilemma of making a choice. What is your attitude toward the presidential edict that virtually forces heads of local soviets to report to the president?

[Moroz] This edict, in my opinion, does not encroach on the power of our local soviets. It is not terrible that the functions of power have been mixed up. Such power distribution has always existed and the lower the level of power is, the more vividly it is reflected.

Let us look at the essence of this problem: Each level, each chain of power is fulfilling both the self-government and the central government functions. The law should explicitly differentiate between these two functions, clarify the duties and role of soviets and their chairmen, and establish a legal basis for operation, form, and limits of soviets' subordination.

The presidential edict will be valid until an appropriate law is adopted. So, we should adopt a new law and normalize the situation. Comments of both the president and chairmen of soviets were taken into consideration when we redrafted this law. In addition, some 700 comments from provinces have also been considered. The draft law provides for measures blocking attempts to seize power by both branches.

Let us look at our top power. The draft law foresees that the president, the Cabinet of Ministers, and any soviet—from rural to oblast soviets—can initiate the dismissal of its chairman. The final decision, however, belongs to the Supreme Council. In other words, the law will protect the autonomy and rights of a soviet's chairman.

The executive power should have an exact vertical structure. The draft law foresees that chairmen of low level soviets will report to chairmen of soviets standing over them: A chairman of a rural soviet will report to a chairman of a rayon soviet, and so on. Chairmen of oblast soviets will report—however, only within the limits of the state executive power—to the president and the Cabinet of Ministers. At the same time, they will fulfill their self-government functions independently.

These are rough measures. When they are implemented, and I am convinced that they will be, we will see what functions will prevail. I hope that they will be balanced, and that we will establish a genuine democratic mechanism of power.

When will the deputies adopt a new constitution?

[Moroz] I would be delighted if a draft law for the deputies' consideration is ready in December. We have all the necessary documents that should be processed. A draft law should be developed and submitted for discussion by the people.

I think that we should not hold a referendum—as Russia did—to adopt our constitution.

I assume that a constitution should be protected from possible violations by both legislative and executive branches. To prevent such violations, we should convene a congress of representatives of soviets and Ukrainian People's Deputies, and not form such artificial bodies as constitutional or national assemblies. After a referendum—which can be held to resolve issues causing major disagreements in the Supreme Council—providing us with people's support, we will work on the final draft of the constitution, and adopt it at the congress of the soviets' representatives.

A congress—the only body able to introduce amendments to the constitution—should become a permanent body. It could use its power once a year, for example, in December. To prevent the violation of the constitution between sessions of the congress, we should establish a constitutional court.

[Konstantinov] Oleksandr Oleksandrovych, I know that you avoid overly emotional descriptions of people. In the current situation that is far from being simple, the Supreme Council chairman cannot overstep the bounds of decency. Anyway, I will run risks and ask you about your relations with the president of Ukraine.

[Moroz] Leonid Kravchuk was our first democratically elected president. We disagreed on many issues, however, I always respected him. He was and is supporting Ukrainian statehood. I would not say that I accepted or liked his methods of work. I will repeat again and again that I respect him as president—democratically elected—irrespective of what he is currently saying and what people are saying about him.

I have a similar attitude toward Leonid Kuchma. Millions of voters have put their trust in him, he has much power, and we will do everything in the Supreme Council to provide a legal basis for his work. We will never, however, violate the balance between the branches of power.

The president and I can have various viewpoints, approaches, and opinions. Will we oppose each other? I believe, this will not happen. Anyway, I will do everything to avoid this situation.

If we proceed from the tasks of strengthening the state and its key institutions, of protecting the interests of an individual, we will find a common language.

[Konstantinov] In your interview to KIYEVSKIYE NOVOSTI on the eve of the June elections, you said that you are dreaming about genuine opposition. Did you part with your dream when new deputies came to the legislature? How do you assess the new deputies' corps?

[Moroz] The opposition does not emerge at the will of the Supreme Council chairman. If I could encourage its emergence, I would have already done so. A legislature needs a genuine opposition. Blatant noise imitating political battles are inefficient.

Yes, we have new deputies. I am glad that the majority of them—having endured the thorny path of election battles—are real experts in the production of goods, and management of the production process. Hence, the Supreme Council can become more stable and more efficient than it was before. The fact that there are some 400 deputies in the Supreme Council confirms that the legislature is standing on its own feet.

I am skeptical about discussions concentrating on the number of leftist, rightist, or "pragmatic" forces in the legislature. A wise man said that experience serves as the basis for truth. Deputies' viewpoints and the number of factions in the legislature can be revealed only through routine work.

[Konstantinov] What issues submitted for Supreme Council consideration could trigger disagreements at the beginning of the session?

[Moroz] For example, the draft law on currency regulation can trigger discussions. It is interesting that this draft law foresees a rather liberal approach to the currency policy. The point is not the essence of this draft law, but the pace of its implementation. This issue is very specific and we could discuss it in detail for quite a long time. Hence, I will limit myself to its principle clauses. The enactment of this law could encourage economic reforms and strengthen our legal tender. An unbalanced approach to the implementation of this law could ruin the financial system and bring the economy to its knees. Much depends on the position occupied by the government and the National Bank. I hope that the deputies are going to consider all viewpoints when they will discuss the draft law and the mechanism for its implementation. The final decision should be based on exact calculations.

The "Law on Local Soviets," adopted in the first reading, could also trigger disputes. The legislature, pursuing the line of the previous Supreme Council, protected soviets as a key chain in our political and state system. We, let us put it this way, are introducing new contents into a traditional form. We authorize the power of those people who came to the soviets based on the existing "Law on Elections." Representatives of various

political parties did not accept the entire law, and they do not agree with some of its clauses now. I rely, however, on their common sense and pragmatism.

The third issue that could trigger conflicts and a desire to earn political capital is privatization. I rely on the efficient work done by the Supreme Council committee, on its deep and objective report proposed for Supreme Council consideration, on recommendations issued by the Fund of State Property (you know, the leadership of this fund has been changed). I also hope that some old legislative acts—still in force—will be changed. I also hope that the number of Ukrainian residents granted the right to participate in the privatization of enterprises will be increased.

[Konstantinov] The discussion of privatization will probably tangibly reveal the existence of a certain lobby in the legislature.

[Moroz] It might. However, why are we afraid of the word "lobby"? This is a normal phenomenon and no parliament can do without it. In my opinion it has the advantage of demonstrating who is who. Aside from all other things, lobbies are a reflection of certain objective processes. We should look into the essence of these phenomena, realize the causes that are behind them, and find the rational element.

Of course, the most fiery discussions will be caused by purely political, I would even say cultural, problems. The issues connected with the situation in Crimea and the integrity of the state. [KIYEVSKIYE VEDOMOSTI footnote: "The conversation with the Ukrainian Supreme Council chairman was held before the dramatic exacerbation of the political situation in Crimea."]

[Konstantinov] What is your attitude toward the issue of the national language?

[Moroz] I met an outstanding Ukrainian scientist some time ago, and asked him to prepare the exact definition of a national language as opposed to an official one, in order to remove the certain political (I would even say scandalous) flavor from discussions on this issue. Today, various specialists, and very often amateurs, provide their own interpretation of these notions. If we use international legal norms as an arbiter, emotions will probably subside. Moreover, on the basis of these provisions, similar legal norms can be applied as groundwork for our law.

Terminology is a very delicate and relevant matter. For instance, when discussing the Law on Local Councils, I think it would be appropriate to enter certain definitions in the preamble, explaining what subordination and controllability are. This would help remove many possible conflicts.

The same concerns the Law on Languages. A national language has specific functions, and, undoubtedly, only Ukrainian can perform these functions. However, to consolidate society we must make the law as democratic

as possible. We would like the Supreme Council to accept a universal legal form and not submit this issue to discussion at a referendum, for it is easy to predict the outcome. However, a referendum would only reflect the current situation, and the opinions that are currently prevailing. Yet sometimes, people should also think about the future.

[Konstantinov] I would like to emphasize something. As far as I understand, you advocate parallel functioning of both the national and the official language.

[Moroz] Rather. Perhaps at this point, there is no other way to remove tension. I am sure that in some 15 or 20 years the current discussion will seem ridiculous. The state will become more civilized, and in civilized states similar problems are resolved in a much more peaceful atmosphere. People will be proud to live in Ukraine and one of the natural manifestations of this pride will be the impeccable command of the Ukrainian language.

For me, personally, this problem never existed. I spoke Ukrainian while working in various structures and never felt any pressure of Russification. I believe language is a moral, rather than legal norm.

[Konstantinov] You should agree, however, that moral norms, as opposed to legal ones, can be interpreted differently. This is particularly visible in politics.

Recently, I attended a news conference dedicated to an anniversary of the Rukh. This organization's leader, Vyacheslav Chornovil, seems to be somewhat more unbiased and self-critical in viewing the Rukh's role in the life of the state. At least, while he used to speak to the press about the defeats of the left, he now acknowledges the failures of his party, too. It is worth noting that the prestige of this party is decreasing in the regions that enjoy the reputation of the cradle of national-democratic forces—Lvov and Ternopol Oblasts.

How do you assess the Rukh in the general context of Ukraine's contemporary history?

[Moroz] In 1991, I predicted that the Rukh would split during transition from fighting for power to using this power. This has happened. With all due respect for Vyacheslav Chornovil, a man dedicated to his ideas (although I have a somewhat different opinion about these ideas), I once voiced the opinion that Chornovil would play a role in the Rukh, similar to that of Gorbachev in the history of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

What can be said about the Rukh? This organization, indeed, has carried out a very important mission in the social life—it made people believe in the possibility of independence.

However, history knows many examples when the most beautiful and rightful declarations in fact produced opposite results. Until recently, the Rukh's methods have been destructive. Those people know how to

destroy, but they have not learned how to create. This is not their fault, it is rather their problem.

In order to create, a different organization is needed and a different cadre.

[Konstantinov] In a conversation held right after your election to the post of Supreme Council chairman you sincerely admitted that you feel as if you were unwanted, uninvited in the higher echelons of power. Do you still feel this way?

[Moroz] Feelings and perceptions change in the course of time. I do not mean that I was mistaken then. I am not mistaken now, when I believe that certain people are getting accustomed to me and I am getting accustomed to them. By far not all the people like my role, my character, and my standpoint, and I know that. I understand the motives behind the opposition against me. I hope that this opposition does not cross the limits of civilized relations or disturb the balance of power.

I am perfectly aware that the salvo of ideological shrapnel recently fired by the mass media on deputies' privileges, salaries, and accommodation, was undoubtedly meant to hurt me, too. I know the chief editor of a certain newspaper who, I think, has a good store of peevishness and regularly pours it on the Supreme Council. I also know the reasons behind his actions. And he is not the only one.

Once a number of newspapers published a report that the issue of deputies' allowances was discussed behind closed doors, and that information on this sensitive matter was kept behind seven locks. I was dumbfounded and disappointed. Those who write such things are either blind and deaf or are purposefully misinforming their readers. The latter, incidentally, is much more probable.

In reality, the Supreme Council discussed this issue three times, each time at open sessions. I personally insisted that we should discuss it openly, and I was supported by a majority of deputies.

At the last session, when we already arrived at a definite result and the bookkeeping department could be requested to pay leave allowances to the lawmakers who worked for six months without being paid, I announced four times over the microphone that deputy's salary will amount to 4,400,000 karbovantsi [K] per month, including all additional payments.

However now, certain reporters write with irony about the difficulty of defining the sum of additional payments. They ignore the fact that while passing the resolution we were acting in line with the law on calculating salaries, valid for everyone. I believe that our actions were correct.

It is impossible to perform deputy's functions earning K1,200,000. One of the lawmakers said in this regard: "It is much easier for me to explain to my electors why I

earn 4 million, than explain to them how I manage to live on a small salary." Small salaries cast doubt on deputies' impartiality.

During the election campaign fairy tales were being spread about my salary reaching 10 million per month. When I tried to explain that it was only K1,400,000 (at that time I was acting committee chairman), people did not believe me. They said: "Nonsense! We know that you, at the Supreme Council, eat caviar with spoons."

Certain reporters have brought my salary up to 15 million now, and one Donetsk newspaper made public another fantastic figure—30 million. I would like to tell this author that of these 30 million only 5 million belongs to me; I am ready to give the rest to him. The more so since I have no intention to litigate them. I have more important things to do.

[Konstantinov] Ordinary curiosity regarding incomes and privileges of people from high spheres is, to some extent, justified. Many facts from our recent past, as well as the present, evoke a lot of doubts and suspicion. These, perhaps, will disappear once our lives become better.

A wealthy man who has confidence in his future, would not count money in someone's pockets. However, let us change this unpleasant topic. I believe that the months spent by you at the helm of the Supreme Council, have had their sunny side, too.

[Moroz] My meetings with people, held in the course of my working trips in Ukraine always give me a supply of positive emotions. Despite all the planned actions aimed at discrediting the Supreme Council, the working people have confidence in us. They hope that wisdom and a balanced approach will prevail; they are very responsive to my arguments.

I understand that the time will soon come for a pay back on the promissory notes issued to the people. However, those who prefer not to be driven by emotions, those who have an independent standpoint, should understand that not all things can be done as rapidly as we would like. There is the proverb: "Haste makes waste."

[Konstantinov] Returning from trips to foreign countries, your predecessor did not conceal his enthusiasm about what he saw, and called for using the experience of leading capitalist states. By contrast, your foreign trips look surprisingly casual, or even dull. Do you deliberately try not to attract much attention?

[Moroz] We should assess what we see abroad in a very concrete manner, and more historically, too. In my time as legislative speaker, I made three trips to other countries—Russia, Austria, and Turkey. Let me not talk about Russia—its problems are well known and as numerous as ours.

In Austria, I was impressed by the work of the government and the legislative and executive powers, as well as

the implementation of social policy by the Austrian chancellor. A good socialist policy in a positive sense of that word, has been carried out primarily by the Austrian Socialist Party (in recent years, it has been called social democratic).

Social Democrats, headed by the chancellor, are not embarrassed to participate in the First May demonstration in Vienna. Meanwhile, we, such big ultra-patriots and protectors of working people, consider it almost humiliating to appear on Khreshchatyk Street on that holiday. This is nothing else but a provincial mentality... I have brought many documents from Austria, on which Ukrainian Socialist Party experts are currently working.

Some may accuse me of a social democratic tilt. I do not view it as a tilt, but an adjustment in favor of pragmatism regarding the protection of human rights and the statehood.

In Turkey, I spent a little over one day as the president of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation. It was a very specific job. I was mainly impressed by the fact that the speaker of the Turkish parliament spent so much time with me. Remembering how busy I am in my position, I felt like apologizing to that man. I think that was a gesture of respect to our young state on the part of the Turkish legislative speaker, as well as his understanding of how important it is to unite efforts in resolving problems of the Black Sea region.

Summing up, let me say that on foreign trips, the downright rejection of a host country's experience and seeing it exclusively through rose-colored glasses is equally irrelevant. This is business as usual, and you are not supposed to make too much fuss over it.

[Konstantinov] Speaking about Austria's social protection policy, you prompted my next question. Some analysts who already ponder over the prospective presidential elections are inclined to think that your possible participation in those elections and your victory will largely depend on how flexible you will prove in reconciling purely party interests with state ones. At one of the press conferences, asked from which side you feel most of the pressure, you wittingly noted: from Oleksandr Moroz. But still, are you not dominated by party interests when resolving different problems?

[Moroz] I see no contradiction here. Interests of the Socialist Party entirely correspond with those of the state and the Ukrainian citizens. This was corroborated by the election campaign. It is enough to look back on candidate platforms to see that most of them reflect to some extent the program of my party. In truth, some of them turned on the Socialists once they were elected to parliament. I could name many specific names. So many people promised to bring order to privatization, for example... I was heavily criticized for being against popular privatization. Afterwards, when I was elected to head the Supreme Council, I met with the electorate and

said to those who voted against me: You first accused me, and now you complain that privatization is not done properly. You yourselves asked for it. I warned you. But I did that three years ago—before it was too late to prevent chaos and conduct privatization in a civilized manner, without destroying the economy and the abrupt polarization of society, threatening to bring about social upheavals. So who was right?

But let's go back to the party and state interests. Only purely functional contradictions are possible here. I can sense it, and this creates the feeling of inner discomfort and split personality...

I cannot drop out of political life altogether, or else I will let my colleagues down, on the one hand; and on the other hand, it would look like I am trying to hide my political convictions. I do not want to do that. I do not want my actions explained ambiguously. At the same time, I understand it is impossible to lead my party and its organs while occupying my present position...

As for the next campaign, it is far ahead. We should come to that point with a positive result on hand. For me, this means higher prestige for the Supreme Council. If this does not happen, I am very skeptical about the success of a race for the highest state post.

Of course, I could use the experience of those who like to complain in front of the people how their efforts are stalled. In such cases, they say that even the floor prevents a good dancer from dancing well. No doubt, I could find many arguments, but this is not my style.

Let us not try to see too far into the future. My main concern today is the organization of the Supreme Council's work, as well as stabilization of the legislative process, its development, and the balance of its branches of power. This is a top priority.

[Konstantinov] I would like to go back to the beginning of our conversation. You said that you try to stay open to intensive communication with people, even though it consumes much time, nerves, and effort.

... History shows what is the main metamorphosis that can happen to top-level managers, doing them quite a disservice—that is that a leader gradually loses his ability to communicate with those who impartially and critically view processes under way in the state. He limits his contacts to a small group of loyal individuals.

[Konstantinov] Are you not afraid that as you gain state managerial experience and clout in your position, the group of people around you capable of speaking the truth straight to your face will grow considerably thinner?

[Moroz] A very interesting question, and with philosophical overtones, I presume...

[Konstantinov] Rather real life overtones. Lenonid Kravchuk may have sustained a defeat in the elections largely because he leaned on a limited number of aides—

seasoned by bureaucratic fights, but with the lost ability to assess the rapidly changing situation...

[Moroz] This may be true. It is not only important with whom you communicate, but also how you do it. You can just display your interest. But you can also take a genuine interest in a man and help him, thus securing support of an entire social group.

My job is very special. To some extent, it calls for a very discriminative selection of contacts. However, I will not cut myself off from the people. And so, I guess the danger that you have mentioned is not hanging over me.

... I have always said that a man as a specialist, a ranking official, and a citizen is an asset as long as he is not afraid of going back to the position from which he started his career. I worked in different organizations—as an engineer at the electrical equipment repair enterprise, as a vocational school teacher, etc. If need be, I could repeat my career without having any inferiority complex.

I am not inclined to change the familiar environment, which also applies to Supreme Council employees. Of course, the entire structure is being revamped, the system of work changed, new tasks are appearing. Naturally, some people leave—not key positions, though. I am not the one who selects people tailored to my personal needs. I could not care less that someone served my predecessor loyally, as they whisper in my ear. It is only a plus for that man. True professionalism will establish excellent understanding with any leader.

There are levels to which I will never stoop. For example, I am not going to build my position by criticizing those who worked in the Supreme Council before me. It is not right to build one's personal success on people's bones.

I did not change my friends or make new ones. Besides, there are not many true friends. I still want to see the people I wanted to see in the past. However, I do not have much time for that. In one word, my response is as follows: Oleksandr Moroz has not basically changed, and he is not going to do so.

Crimea Rescinds Meshkov Ministerial Replacements

LD0310221094 Kiev UNIAR in Ukrainian 2100 GMT 3 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Simferopol, 3 Oct—[Passage omitted] Crimea's Supreme Council Presidium has rescinded 10 edicts by President Yuriy Meshkov concerning the dismissal and appointment of a group of ministers and state committee chairmen, including Minister of Education Romanenko; Minister of Health Yevhen Korolenko; Fedor Rentas, chairman of the Land Resources Committee; Tykhonenko, chairman of the Environment and Natural Resources Committee; and others dismissed by President Meshkov's decrees. The presidium's resolution notes that the president's edicts ran counter to Crimea's Constitution and current legislation.

Belarus

Lukashenka Signs Edict on CIS Executive Secretary

WS0310160494 Minsk BELAPAN in English 1200
GMT 3 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] President of Belarus Alyaksandr Lukashenka has signed an edict "On Measures for the Implementation of the Agreement between the Commonwealth of Independent States and Belarus on Terms for Stationing the CIS Executive Secretary on the Territory of the Republic." According to this edict, the grades and positions of the CIS Executive Secretary staff, who are citizens of Belarus and live permanently on the territory of Belarus, will be equated to the grades and positions of state employees.

The President's Administration has been instructed to dispense without rent the premises on Kiraw Street under the authority of the CIS Executive Secretary. At the same time, the Ministry of Finance has been instructed to envisage a reduction in the share of state subsidies for the maintenance of the CIS Executive Secretary.

Edict Sets Up State Protocol Service

LD0310224794 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 1816 GMT 3 Oct 94

[By BELINFORM correspondent—TASS]

[FBIS Translated Text] Minsk, 3 Oct—In order that a unified state protocol should be observed, Belarusian President Alyaksandr Lukashenka signed an edict today setting up a state protocol service within the Foreign Ministry structure. It is intended to ensure observance of the protocol of the Belarusian president, prime minister, and foreign minister in relations with the representatives of foreign states.

According to the document, within a month the republic's Foreign Ministry will secure the agreement of the cabinet of ministers to the main provisions of the state protocol practice of Belarus. Ministries and other central administrative bodies must provide the service with the necessary assistance when foreign state and government

delegations are being received and also when the republic's state and government delegations are going abroad.

Court Suspends Hearings on President's Edict

LD0310205194 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1641
GMT 3 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Belarusian Constitutional Court has suspended hearings on the constitutionality of President Lukashenka's decree on creating a presidential executive office. This is the first presidential decision whose legality has been doubted by the Belarusian parliament and disputed through the courts.

In particular, deputies state the decree violates article 6 of the Constitution sharing powers between all branches of power.

According to the document, all state property, including administrative buildings, motor depots, printing houses, hotels and national parks, including the Belovezhskaya forest, as well as the property of the government and the Constitutional Court, Supreme Court and Supreme Arbitration Court were transferred into the jurisdiction of the presidential executive office.

The president asked the office to take up "the financial, technical and social maintenance of the presidential staff, parliament, government staff, Constitutional Court, Supreme Court and Supreme Arbitration Court."

The Constitutional Court decided to suspend hearing the case due to flaws of legislation defining the powers of the president, court officials told Interfax. They added that "the functions of the head of the state are only outlined in the Constitution, but not stipulated in detail in a separate law on the president. The same can be applied to the law on the parliament."

In its official resolution, the Constitutional court proposed the parliament consider draft laws on the parliament, president and the transfer of property of the parliament and judicial bodies at its next session.

The court proposed Lukashenka should not take any actions with respect to his own decree before the parliament considered the issue.

Tajikistan

Rakhmonov Stops in Moscow En Route From New York

LD0310180094 Dushanbe Radio Tajikistan Network in Tajik 1700 GMT 3 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Emomali Rakhmonov, the head of state and chairman of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Tajikistan, arrived today in Moscow en route from attending the 49th session of the UN General Assembly in New York.

Rakhmonov was intending to have a number of meetings with the Russian leadership in Moscow. Rakhmonov returned to Dushanbe the same day.

Russian Border Guards Warn of Retaliation

LD0310211894 Dushanbe Radio Tajikistan Network in Russian 1000 GMT 3 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Now here is an address by the command of the Russian border troops group in the Republic of Tajikistan to the armed units of the Tajik oppositions:

Despite the Tehran accord and the signing of an agreement on a temporary cease-fire and cessation of other hostilities, unlawful and illegal actions by armed units are continuing on the Tajik-Afghan border.

Thus, in the 10 days after the agreement was signed there were 13 recorded incidents where armed units were prevented from crossing the frontier, six armed clashes between armed units and Russian border guards, and three incidents where border guard detachments were fired on inside Tajik territory. Eight mines were cleared from roads on the frontier. On 30 September alone the enemy fired 216 rockets at Border Post 12 and other posts. As a result of these provocative actions three border guards were killed, including one serviceman with the Kazakh battalion, and one border guard was wounded.

The Russian border troops command in Tajikistan views these cases as gross violations of the accords that have been reached, and as an aspiration to undermine the settlement process and to repudiate an amicable solution of issues; this is delaying the establishment of peace in Tajikistan.

While carrying out its functions in accordance with the principles of neutrality, the Russian border troops command in Tajikistan states with full responsibility that any armed operations directed against the Russian border guards and any illegal or unlawful actions on the Tajik-Afghan border will be cut short in a decisive and swift manner. All liability for aggravating the situation on the Tajik-Afghan border rests with those who would try to use weapons to delay a peaceful solution to the inter-Tajik problems.

[Signed] The Russian Federation border troops command in the Republic of Tajikistan.

'Main Point' of Rakhmonov Address to UN

LD0310191994 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1825 GMT 3 Oct 94

[From the "Presidential Bulletin" feature: No. 191 (681); compiled by Nikolay Zhrebtsov, Andrey Petrovskiy; edited by Vladimir Shishlin]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Numerous subscribers wanted to know the main point of head of state Emomali Rakhmonov's address at the 49th UN General Assembly session on September 30.

Rakhmonov said that the presidential elections and constitutional referendum scheduled for November 6 would make it possible to carry out further democratic change and reforms. He was confident that the referendum would accelerate the reforms and make them irreversible while the president elected by popular vote would become the guarantor of the Constitution and the state unity and integrity.

Rakhmonov said that spiritual revival of the people, cessation of confrontation and creating a favorable environment for mutual understanding and reconciliation were at the top of the national leadership's agenda.

He argued that negotiations with the opposition would be out of the question without goodwill on the part of Tajikistan's leaders. He emphasized the importance of the initiatives launched by the UN secretary general, UN Security Council resolutions and CSCE assistance in stepping up the national reconciliation process.

Rakhmonov expressed his government's gratitude to Butrus Butrus-Ghali for his continuous interest in having the Tajik problems resolved.

Rakhmonov said that the results of political consultations held between Dushanbe officials and the opposition in Tehran in mid-September under the auspices of Ramiro Piriz-Ballon, UN secretary general's special envoy. He said that the Tajik government regarded the ceasefire agreement as an important step towards national accord, peace and stability in Tajikistan.

Rakhmonov described the latest outbreak of opposition-initiated violence such as acts of terror, hostage taking and other subversive activities as departure from political methods of resolving the issue.

He reemphasized his government's desire to resolve all issues through dialog. Rakhmonov made it clear that use of force by the opposition and the government response could result in unpredictable consequences, foil the stabilization process and reduce to nothing what had been agreed at the talks.

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Rakhmonov believed that the hardline opposition wanted to expand the conflict by involving foreign mercenaries in it.

He wanted the activities of the CIS peacekeeping force in Tajikistan to be regarded as a UN operation. He said that the force protected the CIS common borders in Tajikistan.

In Rakhmonov's words, Russia which played a leading role in the peacekeeping force is the guarantor of stability and security for all Central Asian states. He believed that the stay of a CIS peacekeeping force in Tajikistan was consistent with the UN Security Council resolutions and secretary general's initiatives aimed at bringing peace to Tajikistan.

Rakhmonov expressed the hope that the Security Council will, after all, meet to discuss the situation in Tajikistan and neighboring countries and the granting of the status of UN peacekeeping force to the CIS units in Tajikistan.

He went on to say: "The tragedy of the people's of Bosnia and Hercegovina, Rwanda, Somalia and certain parts if the CIS demonstrate that the danger of a nuclear disaster has been replaced by ethnic and religious conflicts which become the world community's chief concern."

Rakhmonov expressed his gratitude to the Russian Federation which had taken the burden of responsibility for maintaining peace in most of the former Soviet Union. He said that the multinational Tajik community highly appreciated and welcomed Russia's peace-making activities.

Rakhmonov also expressed gratitude to Uzbekistan whose initiatives were aimed at resolving the Tajik strife and improving security and stability in the region. He emphasized that the Tajik leaders wanted good neighborly relations with Central Asian countries and expressed the hope that their integrationist efforts would increase in the interests of all the countries in the region.

Turkmenistan

Malaysian Prime Minister on Official Visit

LD0310170794 Moscow *ITAR-TASS in English* 1620 GMT 3 Oct 94

[By *ITAR-TASS* correspondents Lyudmila Glazovskaya and Anna Kurbanova]

[*FBIS Transcribed Text*] Ashkhabad [Ashgabat] October 3 TASS—Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamed arrived in Turkmenistan on an official visit today. The prime minister leads a big governmental delegation which includes national officials and businessmen.

The programme of the visit, which is to continue until October 6, includes the discussion of intergovernmental agreements which have been signed in Kuala-Lumpur

during the May visit of Turkmenistan's President Saparmurad Niyazov to Malaysia.

Niyazov met the high guest in the Ashkhabad airport. The talk centered on promotion of reciprocally beneficial relations between the two countries and implementation of the previous economic, scientific, technological, trade and interbank agreements.

On Tuesday, the Malaysian prime minister will travel on to Chardzhou.

Meets President for Talks

LD0410105494 Ashgabat Radio Ashgabat Network in Russian 0230 GMT 4 Oct 94

[*FBIS Translated Excerpt*] The talks which began yesterday between Turkmen President Saparmyrat Turkmenbashi and Malaysia's Prime Minister Muhathir Mohamad revealed the interests of both countries in each other. Talks exceeded the time limits established by protocol and confirmed the special trust which is the basis of relations between the two countries and which was established during Saparmyrat Turkmenbashi's visit to Malaysia in May. [passage omitted]

The Malaysian prime minister leaves for Charjow today. The Malaysian delegation consists of a large group of businessmen who will familiarize themselves with the process of economic reform in Turkmenistan.

Russia Seen as 'Guarantor of Its Independence'

LD0110085394 Moscow *ITAR-TASS in English* 0812 GMT 1 Oct 94

[By *ITAR-TASS* correspondent Igor Barsukov]

[*FBIS Transcribed Text*] Washington October 1 TASS—The former Soviet Central Asian republic of Turkmenistan sees Russia as a guarantor of its independence which also promotes its economic development.

"Russia is our key partner. Turkmenistan is a natural ally of Russia and is also absolutely independent in adopting decisions", Deputy Prime Minister of Turkmenistan Boris Shikhmuradov told TASS on Saturday [1 October].

He participated in the 49th UN General Assembly and then visited Washington to meet US officials.

"Cooperation with Russia has been acquiring a more elaborate and mutually-advantageous character. We are very grateful to Russia that it is not only the guarantor of our political independence, but also promotes our economic development", Shikhmuradov said.

"Without any reciprocal claims we actively cooperate in oil and gas industry, in transportation networks", he said and added that Russia participates in the important Turkmen project of the construction of a gas mainline to Europe via Iran and Turkey.

President of Turkmenistan Saparmurad Niyazov is to visit Moscow in the end of the year to sign a whole package of agreements to promote the equal and mutually-beneficial relations, according to Shikhmuradov.

He stressed that in the United States he again got convinced that President Boris Yeltsin takes into consideration the interests of CIS partners while protecting the interests of Russia. "All talk about an alleged division of the spheres of influence is an invention. Evidently, some people want to aggravate the situation connected with the development of newly independent states after the collapse of the former Soviet Union", Shikhmuradov said.

He stressed at the same time, that Turkmenistan believes it is premature to speak about creating any CIS governing bodies.

Shikhmuradov said that while visiting the US State Department on Thursday he handed over the declaration about the ratification of the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty by Turkmenistan. "On that day the treaty came into force for Turkmenistan", he stressed.

Uzbekistan

Presidential Edict Reorganizes Food Industry

LD0310214294 Tashkent KHALQ SOZI in Uzbek 29 Sep 94 p 1

[FBIS Translated Text] Edict by the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the reorganization of the food industry's state joint-stock concern Uzpishcheprom:

With the aim of increasing the production and sales of foodstuffs to the population, supplying the consumer market with locally produced foodstuffs, and broadening economic reforms on the basis of providing production and managerial independence to enterprises and organizations in the food industry:

1. The proposals are accepted that were put forward by the collectives of food industry enterprises and organizations on the reorganization of the Uzbek state joint-stock concern Uzpishcheprom and the creation on the basis of it of the following independent economic formations with the rights of a legal person:

- the association of enterprises in the food oils and tobacco industries Maslozhirtabakprom;
- the association of enterprises in the confectionery, tea, beer, and soft drink industries

2. State enterprises and organizations that form part of the state joint-stock concern Uzpishcheprom are to be reorganized into open-type joint-stock companies.

3. It is to be established that the Maslozhirtabakprom association is to unite on a voluntary basis enterprises and organizations that purchase oil-yielding and tobacco

raw materials, and produce and sell vegetable oil, margarine, soap, and tobacco products;

The Pishcheprom association is to unite enterprises and organizations that produce and sell confectionery, tea, beer, soft drinks, and other foodstuffs.

4. The following basic tasks are set:

For the Maslozhirtabakprom association:

- developing market forms of integration, assisting the production of competitive products, extending foreign economic activity, and establishing joint ventures with the aim of organizing the production of ecologically clean and high quality food oils;

- introducing modern equipment, technology, and advanced experience, developing systems for training and retraining experts, and setting up waste-free production and preventing losses at all stages of the technological cycle that involves foodstuff production;

- providing marketing services for the founders of the association, establishing direct cooperation links with allied suppliers on the basis of commercial principles, and increasing output and sales on the same basis;

For the Pishcheprom association:

- the wholesale purchase and sale to association members of imported raw materials and material and technical resources and the development of export-oriented and import-replacing production;

- assisting enterprises and organizations in the association to organize work under market conditions and transforming them into private and other legal forms of ownership;

- studying the state of the foreign food raw materials and foodstuffs market, developing proprietary trade, implementing measures on establishing and broadening trade and economic ties with foreign partners, and establishing joint enterprises and production.

5. The Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan is to adopt a resolution within a week that provides for the organizational measures to implement the present edict.

6. The edict on the reorganization of the Uzpishcheprom food industry concern into the Uzbek food industry state joint-stock concern Uzpishcheprom issued by the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan on 5 May 1993 is to be considered null and void.

[Signed] Islam Karimov, president of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Tashkent, 26 September 1994

Government To Officially Sponsor Newspaper

LD0310213494 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 27 Sep 94 p 1

[Report by R. Safarov, editor in chief of PRAVDA VOSTOKA]

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[FBIS Translated Text] The Cabinet of Ministers has adopted a proposal from the editorial board of PRAVDA VOSTOKA on making it the Republic of Uzbekistan's socioeconomic and sociopolitical newspaper.

The Uzbekistan Cabinet of Ministers is defined as the newspaper's founder.

From October this year PRAVDA VOSTOKA will be published five times a week.

As the resolution notes, this action was taken with the aim of providing systematic and skilled coverage of the progress of the economic reforms, the introduction of market principles of management, and of the provision of strong social policies.

It is known that comprehensive and full-scale work on implementing the economic reforms is under way in Uzbekistan and that this work is backed by strong social policies and state measures to protect all sections of the population from the temporary material difficulties connected with entering the market.

Apart from this, up to now the country has had no specialized periodical covering all aspects of this important and multi-faceted work. PRAVDA VOSTOKA, whose pages must cover the issues of the economic reforms and social protection of the population, will now be such a publication.

Why is it that PRAVDA VOSTOKA will be the newspaper charged with covering such topical problems?

It is the oldest newspaper in the Central Asian region having, with, in addition, one of the highest circulations. Apart from Uzbekistan, the newspaper is received by subscription at 40 places in the Central Asian region, Russia, and other countries, and by foreign embassies and missions in 125 countries. The number of applications for subscription to PRAVDA VOSTOKA is constantly growing. Recently there have been applications from Canada, Japan, Great Britain, Germany, and the United States.

In other words, PRAVDA VOSTOKA is the most familiar newspaper to the world community and the world market and it can serve as a reliable foundation for the bridge over which Uzbekistan is destined to get closer to, and become part of the world market. Along with this the newspaper will remain a sociopolitical one and provide broad coverage of all the problems relating to this.

The main directions of the newspaper's publications will be: Covering the development of enterprise and the progress of privatization in the republic and social security measures for the population; propagating Uzbek domestic and foreign policies, which are aimed at achieving the heights of the world market, a sharp increase in people's welfare and ensuring society's material and spiritual prosperity; publishing articles on the

problems of international life, science and art, morals and law, the family and folk traditions, and the national, cultural, and spiritual revival of the peoples of Uzbekistan.

Let us stress once more: Taking into account the importance of the tasks facing PRAVDA VOSTOKA in its new capacity—that is maintaining close contact with the economic and state structures, and the necessity of resolving the material and financial problems relating to all of this, the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan has become the founder of the newspaper.

We hope that the reader will be capable of really recognizing the importance of our publication and that he makes the right choice during the subscription period.

Karimov Issues Resolution on Servicemen's Benefits

LD0310223794 Tashkent Uzbek Television First Program Network in Russian 1900 GMT 3 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Resolution by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan on additional benefits for fixed-term servicemen and members of their families:

With the aim of increasing the prestige of the task of defending the homeland, improving the conditions for fixed-term military service, providing social security for servicemen and members of their families, and also creating an incentive for conscientious fulfillment of military duty, the Cabinet of Ministers resolves:

1. From 1 October 1994, to raise the monthly allowance paid to fixed-term servicemen and cadets at military and specialized academies of the Ministry of Defense, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, and the National Security Service by an average of three times;
2. To count the period of time served by fixed-term servicemen as part of their recorded length of service in work generally and in a particular specialization, calculated at a rate of one month of military service as two months of work;
3. To grant preferential terms for entry to higher and secondary specialized educational establishments in the republic to those applicants who have done fixed-term military service and who have received recommendations from their military units. This is to be done by adding 10 percent of the maximum number of points to the number points gained in the entrance test by such candidates;
4. To exempt families of fixed-term military servicemen from land tax for the duration of their fixed-term military service.

[Signed] Islam Karimov, chairman of the Cabinet of Ministers

Preparations for Supreme Council Elections

LD0310194094 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1633
GMT 3 Oct 94

[From the "Presidential Bulletin" feature: Compiled by Nikolay Zherebtsov, Andrey Petrovskiy; Edited by Vladimir Shishlin]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] There are 250 constituencies set up in preparation for elections to "Oly Majlis", a new republican parliament. This has been reported to Interfax by the Central Electoral Commission.

According to a commission's decision, a candidate needs to collect 50,000 signatures in his support within 20 days to be registered. In one electoral district, they cannot raise more than 10,000 signatories. This means that to secure nomination, a candidate must enlist support in no less than 5 constituencies. If signed documents prove fake, a candidate is barred from further campaigning.

Most observers believe that the election campaign will most likely end on December 25 and be crowned with a

resounding victory by the President Islam Karimov-led People's Democratic Party, the successor of Uzbekistan's communist party.

However, Anvar Yuldashev, Chairman of Vatan tarackiet (Homeland's Progress), a rival party, is convinced that his organization will properly challenge the democrats. He reported at a briefing that at a convention in late December Vatan tarackiet will nominate its candidates to Oly Majlis.

Vatan Tarackiet is the second biggest and influential official party in Uzbekistan. It was formed by the President's Adviser on Youth Affairs Usman Azimov on May 26, 1992. Being supported by businessmen, young scientists and intellectuals, the party backs up government reforms. Its current membership is 35,000, mainly Tashkent residents. IF Note: Oly Majlis will comprise 250 deputies, elected for five years to pass republican constitution and legislation, set home and foreign policy guidelines, adopt strategic programs, ratify and denounce international treaties and agreements. It can be dissolved by President on agreement with the Constitutional Court but has no right to impeach him.

Armenia

Russia's Zhirinovskiy Discusses Area Problems

NC0310165694 Yerevan ARAGIL ELECTRONIC
NEWS BULLETIN in English 0058 GMT 3 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Yerevan ("VREMYA" biweekly), 10/01/94—Leader of the Liberal-Democratic Party of Russia Vladimir Zhirinovskiy gave an exclusive interview to the correspondent of a French magazine "Les nouvelles d'Arménie". We publish extracts of the interview:

- Transcaucasia is a zone of Russia's geopolitical interests. What's Armenia's role in this?

- We are happy that Armenia is our strategic ally. This country is the outpost of the whole Christian world. We recognize the importance of Armenia and came to consensus in many questions, despite some difficulties in resolution of several problems. For instance, the events in Armenia that took place with representatives of our army. We need an ally on the south, represented by a Christian country, together with which we'll restore former historical borders.

- What do you mean by former historical borders of Armenia?

- Armenia should lie at least between two seas - Black and Caspian. If we base on older concepts and roots, we should also add the Mediterranean. In this case the borders of Armenia could pass through Lenkoran-Julfa and to the north, up to Baku, near the Caspian. Armenia should return the Mount of Ararat, Kars, Ardagan, and gain access to the Black Sea in the Samsun-Trapesund district. With creation of a Kurdish Republic with the capital of Diyarbakir, the territory of Armenia may extend up to the town of Mersin, and it will become a country of "three seas" again.

- You are the only one of Russian politicians who can speak Turkish. But Turkey considers it dangerous if you come to power. Why are they so feared [as received]?

- This is because they read my book "The last thrust to the south". I have forecasted in this book that Turkey has no future. Armenian and Kurdish people want to have their states. They have their historical, ethnical, cultural, ideological, political and legal rights to do so. They shall not be accused in aggression, these people do nothing else, but struggle and defend their territories.

Azerbaijan

Aliyev Seeks Peaceful Solution of Conflict

NC0310204094 Baku Azerbaijan Radio Televiziyasi
Television Network in Azeri 1300 GMT 3 Oct 94

[Address to the nation by President Geydar Aliyev in Baku on 3 October—live]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Esteemed compatriots, sisters, and brothers, as you know I paid a working visit to the United States and New York between 25-30 September. [passage omitted] While in New York, I also met U.S. President Mr. Bill Clinton and held comprehensive talks with him. This was a scheduled meeting, and it was announced by the American side beforehand. We had also issued information on the meeting. Both the American side and we placed enormous importance on this meeting. And I think that the meeting justified our hopes. [passage omitted] The meeting with the U.S. President was the culmination of preceding meetings [with various U.S. officials]. I repeat that this meeting was very substantive, meaningful, and important. Its importance for us is that I personally briefed the U.S. President in detail on the domestic and foreign policy of Azerbaijan, and expressed my own views on the further development of Azerbaijan's relations with the United States, in particular on the development of economic ties with the United States. Also, I informed him about Armenia's aggression against Azerbaijan, its grave consequences, and the situation into which Azerbaijan has fallen as a result of this aggression. I also informed the U.S. President that despite these difficulties and the blows dealt to us, we are pursuing a peaceful policy, maintaining a constructive approach, and we propose peace instead of the aggression of the Armenian Republic, and we want to bring this peace to fruition. Mr. Clinton was very pleased with my information on the cease-fire between Armenia and Azerbaijan and its continuation for the last more than four months, and he highly appraised it. I informed him that we consider this merely as a basis for our future work, and we hope to take advantage of this opportunity to create a long-lasting and reliable peace between Azerbaijan and Armenia. Undoubtedly, this peace should be on the condition of the protection of Azerbaijan's interests. That is, the safeguarding of the territorial integrity of Azerbaijan, withdrawal of Armenian armed forces from Azerbaijan's occupied lands, return of more than 1 million refugees to their homes. We have other conditions such as the inviolability of Azerbaijan's borders. As we have already declared, and as I also informed the U.S. President, we want peace on these conditions and we call on all states, including the U.S. and its President who enjoy great influence in the world, to take necessary measures and initiatives to enforce our proposals. The U.S. President approached these problems very carefully. I gathered that the U.S. President is seriously interested in these problems. He expressed his views on this issue. He said that the solution of these problems should be sought within the framework of international organizations and through the international organizations. We too are of the same opinion. I said that we value Russia's mediation in this matter, and we support the existence of that mediation, but at the same time, we want this mediation to be conducted jointly with the international organizations. [passage omitted] I informed Mr. Bill Clinton of this. He is of the same opinion. Our views on the development of ties between

Azerbaijan and the United States coincided during the talks. Mr. Bill Clinton highly assessed the contract signed between major foreign oil companies and Azerbaijan in Baku on 20 September. He said that this contract is of historic importance. U.S. oil companies participated in this contract, and therefore, the U.S. Government is interested in this, and it is no coincidence that the U.S. Government representative participated in its signing, and therefore, Clinton noted the need to implement this contract and he reiterated that this contract will be protected by the state. We also discussed other issues, such as Azerbaijan being under blockade, and the Congress' unjust Resolution 97. Mr. Bill Clinton said that he has some ideas on the solution of the conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan and on the establishment of peace here, and that he would consult with Russian President Boris Yeltsin on these views.

He was going to meet Russian President Boris Yeltsin on the second day in Washington. He said that henceforth the United States would be seriously involved in these issues. We also spoke of other matters. I feel it is unnecessary to brief you on them in detail, but I will inform you of their main points. In saying this, I want to note that my talk with U.S. President Mr. Bill Clinton was very important and beneficial for us in terms of the improvement of Azerbaijan's international position and for the involvement of international organizations in solving the problems in Azerbaijan and especially in establishing peace here. I think that we will continue with the spirit and relations that emerged at the talks. I want to reiterate that we favor the development of bilateral and multi-purpose ties with all states, including the United States. [passage omitted]

As you know, some vexatious or even tragic incidents have been happening in Azerbaijan's life in recent days. We signed the grand oil contract on 20 September and announced it to the world with great fanfare. Four criminals who committed crimes against the Azerbaijani state were spirited out of the isolation ward of the Azerbaijani National Security Ministry on 22 September. They are still at large. This is undoubtedly an action aimed at destabilizing the situation in Azerbaijan and at dealing a blow to the Azerbaijani state. I already spoke about this during my previous address to the nation. [passage omitted]

While I was in the U.S., I received a very grave report on 29 October. Two Azerbaijani state officials, Deputy Chairman of the Supreme Soviet Afiaddin Dzhililov, and head of the special administration Shamsi Rahimov, were cruelly murdered that night. I got this news while I was on my way to address the UN General Assembly. I was very saddened and disturbed by it, but it also convinced me that there are forces in Azerbaijan that want to destabilize the situation, commit aggression against the Azerbaijani state, and to commit aggression against Azerbaijan's independence, and that these forces are both inside and outside Azerbaijan. I already issued a statement on it which was broadcast here. I do not

want to repeat it, but want to simply say that this is not a common act of terrorism, but political terrorism; it was not an act of terror directed against two state officials, but against the independent Azerbaijani state. Certainly, the Azerbaijani people should give their reply to this. These incidents sadden and disturb us, but as I already said in New York and Istanbul, these can in no way dampen our will. [passage omitted]

Unfortunately, these forces aiming against our statehood are not failing to achieve their goals. Another such crime occurred yesterday. A group of Interior Minister's OMON [Special Purpose Militia] members entered the Republic's Prosecutor General's building illegally with weapons at around 2000 last night and committed enormous crimes. They opened fire there, causing destruction to the building. They entered the office of the Prosecutor General and caused grave physical injuries to the prosecutor general. They fired shots in the building. They occupied the place and simply started committing crimes. They arrived there with a great armed force. These groups positioned heavy arms inside and outside the building and one group on the roof of the buildings near the Prosecutor General's office. It means they were ready for a major clash.

The reason is not clear. According to reports reaching us, and according to telephone contact held with me from the Prosecutor General's office by Mahir Dzhavadov, prosecutor general of (Khatayi) Rayon who was heading that group, and by Deputy Interior Minister Rovshan Dzhavadov, who contacted me after arriving there, it transpired that allegedly the law enforcement officials and especially the prosecutor general have been taking illegal measures against Rovshan Dzhavadov and Mahir Dzhavadov of late, that they have been placed under surveillance, and that they resorted to this crime purportedly for this reason. In fact, according to the prosecutor general's information, it is clear that the authorities launched an investigation in connection with the murder of Afiaddin Dzhililov and Shamsi Rahimov and detained some suspicious people for interrogation. Among them three OMON members have also been detained and interrogated as suspects. This is natural. If any one is dissatisfied with this then it should be expressed legally.

To express this dissatisfaction by such a criminal action is unreasonable. This cannot be considered as a mere reply to their detention. This is a premeditated action. This is a very grave crime against Azerbaijan statehood, because the prosecutor general's office and prosecutor general are the mainstay of the Azerbaijani state. Aggression against them is aggression against the Azerbaijani state. That is how we assessed it. Undoubtedly, the Azerbaijani state is capable of preventing this and could take the necessary measures. However, considering that this group was armed with very powerful weapons, and taking into consideration that resolute measures would have lead to bloodshed, we tried to solve this problem peacefully and through talks. Since the start of the

incident at 2000 yesterday until 0700 in the morning, we took certain measures and conducted talks. [passage omitted] We sent mediators there for talks, and proposed that they lay down their arms and leave the place, as conditions will be created for their safe passage, and that they will have to answer for this crime in the courts. We decided that no measure should be taken or any clash should occur at night. We tried to hold this position until the end. I think we took a correct step despite this crime against Azerbaijani statehood and independence. We considered it necessary to solve this peacefully and through talks. [passage omitted]

As a result of these efforts, these armed forces left the building without any obstruction, and went to their own base in their own vehicles. [passage omitted]

But the problem does not end here. We had demanded that they lay down their arms and surrender, and said that they would not be touched at the moment and would be brought to justice later on. Instead of fulfilling these conditions, they did not lay down their arms and simply left under conditions we created. Now, they are stationed at the OMON base at the town called 8th-Kilometer. They are still carrying the heavy weapons and as such they are continuing to commit this crime. Our law enforcement organs have made contact with them and are advising them to refrain from such actions. However, they are refusing to do so. [passage omitted] Today's continuation of their action of yesterday shows that this is an attempt at a coup d'etat. This is because, from there they are now issuing ultimatums against the state leadership, are demanding the resignation of some state officials without any basis—they are demanding the resignation of some government leaders. They are issuing ultimatums, warning that if these ultimatums are not fulfilled they will commit new crimes. [passage omitted]

We must all unite to extricate ourselves from this grave situation. Therefore, I call on the people for national solidarity and unity. I call on people to put aside all sorts of gossip and instead unite, because the statehood of the Republic of independent Azerbaijan is now under threat. Now, these forces are acting on any pretext in an effort to breakup Azerbaijan. Therefore, whoever loves Azerbaijan, whoever wants Azerbaijan's independence, and whoever wants to express his citizenship feelings should rise up, raise his voice, express his views.

As with the previous incidents, this last action aims at undermining internal stability and is an attempt at a coup d'etat. This is how I see it. [passage omitted]

I call on the past and present members of OMON, as a president, as a man experienced in Azerbaijani life, I call on these men committing crime to back away from this path of crime. Their [past] services have been and will be highly assessed. However, no matter how lofty one's services it gives no one the right to commit illegal actions, or commit a crime. No one should act illegally, regardless of his position, service, name, and prestige.

Everyone should act with legality. Therefore, I appeal with deep sadness and a painful heart to OMON, to its representatives, and leaders as a president: You should know that I value each of you as an Azerbaijani citizen. I am ready to look into the problems of even those who have committed a crime. However, they should leave this path of crime. This will bring no results. You shed blood, some of you at least. Some OMON members who occupied the prosecutor general's office yesterday opened intensive fire, as a result of which two policemen were injured. Despite that, I did not allow the state law enforcement organs to take any step that might have led to bloodshed. Yet, they opened fire and injured two policeman; there was a bloodshed.

Today, they are stationed at the base there. They have deployed heavy arms on the surrounding buildings. That is, they are ready for war. And naturally, they are also issuing ultimatums. Prime Minister Suret Guseynov told me today that during his telephone talk with Rovshan Dzhavadov the latter issued a major ultimatum demanding the resignation of the Supreme Soviet chairman, foreign minister, and prosecutor general. Why? For what reason? If anyone has a problem let him come and talk. Such things cannot be accomplished with brute force. [passage omitted]

Our law enforcement organs informed me that a certain amount of force has been gathered only around that base to maintain law and order and to keep that group from committing any new crimes. This is only natural. But, how could it be that OMON should withdraw from the state's jurisdiction, commit crimes against the state organs, and yet the state organs should simply remain a spectator to this? Such a thing cannot happen. It is impossible. Therefore, certain law enforcement forces have gathered there simply to conduct talks there. They have gone there for no other purposes. However, they informed me a few hours ago that they have opened fire and four soldiers have been injured. One of them is gravely injured and is being operated on. They shed blood. What is the need for shedding blood? Why are these people shedding brotherly blood? What are Mahir Dzhavadov and Rovshan Dzhavadov shedding this blood for? To realize their personal ambitions? If they have some ambitions they can realize them through lawful means. [passage omitted]

I think that the talks held since yesterday show that certain forces are using this group as bait, and have promised support for it to create internal conflict. However, they failed to achieve this. They will not achieve it today or tomorrow. But, I do not want bloodshed in Azerbaijan. So far six men have been injured by OMON members, and one man is close to death. They are shedding blood. Shall we commit another crime and shed blood on top of that done by them? Therefore, despite all the crimes committed by them I still call on them to surrender themselves to justice and the judiciary process. [passage omitted] I call on Rovshan Dzhavadov and each OMON member under his leadership: Come to

the correct path, wake up, while it is not too late. Not only this people, you are throwing yourselves too into the abyss. You should know this. I am telling you that it is not too late for you to renounce this path. If you renounce this path today, this could be taken into account to a certain degree, and certain guarantees could be given to you. If however, you do not withdraw and you want to bring about the collapse of Azerbaijan you will never attain it. First, the Azerbaijani people will not allow it. I think the Azerbaijani people should today rise to their feet. The Azerbaijani people will not allow it. And if, people like you do actually dismember Azerbaijan this will be a historic crime. [passage omitted]

I call on our intellectuals, prominent persons, and public officials to rise up and prevent this crime. I do not want to stop it by arms, I do not want it, I do not want bloodshed. Therefore, prominent persons should go there and talk with them to bring those young people to the true path, so that we can stop this crime in this manner. I am proposing this road. Of course, it is also certain that the state has strength, army, law enforcement organs, and is capable of defending itself. But, those criminal elements already shed blood. This must be stopped. It cannot continue. Our lands are already soaked in blood in Karabakh and in lands occupied by Armenia's armed forces. Is that blood not enough? Why should we shed blood here among ourselves? [passage omitted]

I appeal to all our law enforcement organs, ministers, public servants, and directors of enterprises to call their forces so that everyone can contribute his share in the defense of the Azerbaijani state today. [passage omitted]

I appeal to our political parties. There are forces opposed to the government among the political parties. This is only natural. [passage omitted] However, today when the issue involves the defense of Azerbaijan's independence and saving Azerbaijan from the present danger, their differences should be relegated to secondary importance. Today we must all unite to defend the independence of Azerbaijan and we should not allow certain forces to destroy the Azerbaijani Republic. [passage omitted]

Imagine, as soon as this incident took place yesterday, a large Armenian armed unit launched an attack in Geranboyskiy Rayon. Indeed, the attack was stopped, talks were held, and a cease-fire established. But, imagine if law and order is broken domestically, what conditions will be created for our foreign enemies who occupy our lands. We have seen this in the past. Now someone wants to repeat this. We cannot allow such a thing. Therefore, I hope that the political parties and public organizations will clarify their positions and will contribute to people's work to defend Azerbaijan's statehood and independence and will take measures against these criminal elements. I pin my hopes on this I hope that they will come true.

I call on our army. The Azerbaijani National Army has now been formed. Azerbaijani National Army has shown

its courage during the latest fighting since the beginning of this year. Only thanks to the courageous resistance of the Azerbaijani National Army, the Armenian Armed Forces attacks were checked and a cease-fire agreement was reached on 12 May. And now, for almost five months the cease-fire has been observed. We have already announced that we will ensure the continuation of the cease-fire, and I said as much during my talks with Mr. Clinton during my visit to the United States, and Armenian President Ter-Petrosyan and I declared the same during our meeting. I also said this during my meeting with Mr. Eliasson, chairman of the Minsk Group. I also had a brief meeting with Russian President Boris Yeltsin. I told him too that we will ensure the maintenance of the cease-fire. He received this assurance with great satisfaction.

I want to repeat that these attacks were repulsed thanks to the courage of our Army, and that resistance created conditions for this cease-fire.

I appeal to the Army, to all soldiers and officers, and inform them that they should be even more watchful in the defense of Azerbaijan's lands today. They should fulfill their services more courageously and efficiently by standing on their own positions. They should know that Azerbaijan's independence and territorial integrity greatly depends on their military service. And, I am sure that in response to my call the Azerbaijani Army soldiers and officers will upgrade their work [words indistinct] and guard Azerbaijan with even more courage. I repeat, we do not want to wage war. I declared this in the United States. On our part we will not allow any attack. However, at the same time, we must guarantee reliable defense of our positions and lands. This is being done, and should be done, by the Army. Therefore, today I appeal to the Army to fittingly fulfill its duties to extricate Azerbaijan from this grave condition, to neutralize these criminal elements, and to defend Azerbaijan's independence. I have placed my hope in them and I believe in them, and I am sure that the Azerbaijani soldiers and officers will guard Azerbaijan's independence. [passage omitted]

I am calling on no one to enter into a clash. I expressed my views, and my appeals are clear and understandable, and I believe that this crime too will be prevented by talks and peacefully. And, I today appeal to the people. Today I am again calling on OMON, its members gathered at the 8th Kilometer: Lay down your arms, surrender, refrain from clashes, do not shed blood, do not commit crimes, and do not give us ultimatums. No ultimatum will be accepted. Azerbaijan has a state and laws. Everyone, I, any citizen, and policeman should be subject to Azerbaijani law. Acting within the Azerbaijani Constitution and law, I ask them to renounce this criminal act, lay down their arms, surrender, and I assure them that this issue will be looked into with justice. I will myself oversee and ensure that it is dealt with with justice. I am the guarantor of the Azerbaijani statehood.

Today is 3 October. I bring to your attention that on 3 October last year I was elected Azerbaijani president by the people. Had there not been these incidents I would have addressed you in another spirit and with pleasant wishes. However, I am addressing you as a result of the processes taking place in the last ten days, and with you am jointly looking and searching for ways out of the grave situation. However, this does not mean that our will is subdued by this and former incidents, or that we are shaken and (?frightened). In being elected Azerbaijan president on 3 October last year and taking the presidential oath before the people on the Koran and Azerbaijani Constitution on 10 October, I said: I now have one task: To serve the people, and dedicate the rest of my life to extricating the people from this situation, and for me there is no more honorable duty than this. I am true to this promise, and will apply it to the end and no one can prevent me from realizing this oath. However, again I am not calling people to a conflict, but to national cooperation; not to clashes and an exchange of fire, but to come closer; not to bloodshed, but to solving emerging problems peacefully through talks; injustice suffered by anyone should be rectified by justice. And, as Azerbaijani president, I am ready and able to ensure that this happens. I will not tolerate such criminal acts. And, I say to you: The condition I lay down is that this crime should be renounced, weapons should be laid down. I am ready to meet with any OMON member. However, this cannot be done with force and violence. No one can [word indistinct] against Azerbaijan. The Azerbaijani state is strong enough to answer force with force. These matters should be solved by mutual agreement. I think that all of you can hear my words. I hope that all will respond to my address. Dear brothers, sisters, and friends, I expect this from you. I have signed a decree introducing a state of emergency in Baku as of today to enforce the laws in Baku under the existing conditions. You will be informed of the decree on the state of emergency on television today. I have already signed this decree. These tragic incidents taking place since 20 September, their grave consequences, the public tension arising therefrom, and the crime that took place yesterday have been the cause for the signing of this decree. Therefore, I am declaring a state of emergency in Azerbaijan, excuse me, in Baku not in Azerbaijan, and I request all Baku citizens and those coming to Baku to respect the state of emergency regime. This is a measure solely to protect the rights of all Azerbaijani citizens, to defend the public order, and to check the action of these criminal elements. I am forced to implement this, the need for it has arrived, and I have issued a decree to implement this state of emergency regime.

I have shared my views to you. I again appeal to the entire Azerbaijani people. Everyone should clarify his position now. I think that most of the Azerbaijani citizens will defend Azerbaijani statehood, independence, and will block those who violate Azerbaijan's independence. Some people now want to create chaos in some rayons in connection with this incident, to form

some groups in rayons and join them with these criminal groups. I appeal to all the people in cities and rayons, and leaders there to obstruct such things, and we must protect Azerbaijan's independence. I am sure that my appeal will find a response, our people will unite closely, most of our people will defend Azerbaijan's independence and statehood, and I am sure that we all, united, will extricate ourselves from this grave situation.

I thank you for your attention, and I invite you to national solidarity. Thank you.

President Meets With Political Figures

NC0410095594 Baku TURAN in English 0835 GMT 4 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Baku (October 4) TURAN—Yesterday at 21.30 p.m. President Aliyev met with the representatives of 13 political parties to discuss the situation, which recently arisen in the country.

The Popular Front, Musavat and National Independence parties also took part at the meeting.

During more than three hours the representatives of political parties discussed different issues and came out for dialogue between the leadership of the country and the Commander of Special Police Department, Rovshan Dzhavadov.

During the meeting Rovshan Dzhavadov's great services in protection of territorial integrity of the country have been stressed.

Co-Chairman of Democratic Party of Independence, Mubariz Gurbanli, said that present development of situation in the country is the consequences of attempts of several circles to break ratification of the oil contract in the Parliament and to suspend the process of Azerbaijan's movement to independence.

The leader of "Bozgurd" party, Iskender Khamidov, and the Chairman of Azeri Committee of Helsinki Civil Assembly, Arzu Abdullayeva, who had met yesterday with Rovshan Dzhavadov, said that the Commander of Special Police Department does not come against President, but his activities are provoked by several persons from Presidential encirclement.

There have been suggestions to declare amnesty to the participants of the conflict.

President Aliyev said that he is ready to conduct dialogue with Special Police Department to achieve consent and to prevent bloodshed.

Last night President Aliyev received the father of the Commander of Special Police Department, Bakhtiyar Dzhavadov, and they discussed possible ways for conflict settlement.

Today at 12 a.m. President Aliyev is expected to meet with the Commander of Special Police Department Dzhavadov.

Edict on State of Emergency Introduces Bans

NC0310222294 Baku Azerbaijan Radio Televiziyasi
Television Network in Azeri 1725 GMT 3 Oct 94

[Edict by President Geydar Aliyev on the introduction of a state of emergency in Baku, the capital of Azerbaijan, on 3 October]

[FBIS Translated Text] There has been a considerable increase in criminal activities of individuals and terrorist groups, which are serving the country's enemies, aimed at undermining the stability that has resulted from the foreign and domestic policy conducted by the Azerbaijani State of late. These forces are trying, at all costs, to aggravate the social and political situation in the Republic, create chaos and anarchy, and to further weaken the crisis-ridden economy of Azerbaijan. Acts of terror, the murder of prominent government officials of the Azerbaijan Republic, use of force against the Constitution and state, and even attempts at armed uprising have been chosen as means on this bloody path. All these ugly aims are directed against Azerbaijan's independence. The Azerbaijani people, who stood on the brink of civil war just a year ago, will not allow anyone to repeat such incidents.

In view of the above, in taking into account the appeal from the state and social organizations and citizens for resolute measures, and guided by Paragraph 16 of Article 121/4 of the Azerbaijan Constitution and of the Azerbaijan Law on State of Emergency, I hereby decide that:

1. A state of emergency will be introduced in the Azerbaijan Republic's capital, Baku.

2. The following measures will be implemented during the state of emergency:

- the introduction of a special regime on transportation to and from the city.
- The strengthening by the state organs for the protection of the installations that ensure the functioning of the economic life of the city.
- The holding of joint patrols by the military units of the Defense, Interior, and Security Ministries.
- The banning of rallies, meetings, demonstrations, and other mass actions.
- The banning of vacations.
- The search of transportation vehicles.
- The termination, after an appropriate warning, of the activities of those political parties, social organizations, and mass movements that obstruct the normalization of the situation.
- The control of citizens' documents.
- The launching of personal searches upon reports of arms possession by citizens.

— The seizure of arms, military hardware, poisonous and explosive material from citizens, administrations, and businesses.

— The expulsion from Baku of those who are not Baku residents and who break the social regulations.

— The removal from work, during the duration of the state of emergency, of the heads of government administrations, offices, and organizations who do not appropriately execute their tasks, and the appointment of other persons to temporarily execute the duties of the former.

—The introduction of special regulations to make use of communications network.

—The introduction of curfew hours.

3. The implementation of the measures envisaged in the second point of this decree is transferred to the commandant of the state of emergency rayon.

4. The forces of the Defense, Interior, and National Security Ministry should ensure the implementation of the state of emergency regime.

5. The duration of the state of emergency should be 60 days.

6. Azerbaijan National Assembly should be advised to ratify this decree within 24 hours, and inform the UN Secretary General on the reasons of introducing the state of emergency in Baku.

8. [number as received] This decree goes into effect as of 2000 on 3 October 1994.

[Signed] Azerbaijan President Geydar Aliyev, Baku, 3 October 1994.

Procurator-Interior Ministry Statement on Events

NC0410100994 Baku TURAN in English 1407 GMT 3 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Baku (October 3) TURAN—Today the Procuratory Office of the Republic and the Azerbaijan's Interior Ministry distributed a joint statement concerning the latest events in Baku.

The statement reads that "successful foreign and home policy conducted by the president of the Republic, restraining of Armenian aggression, steps taken to stop war by political way, signing of the contract with Western consortium, caused an open hostility of definite forces in the country, incited from abroad. They try to decrease the achievements of Azeri state, to deceive public opinion and to press the state bodies by armed actions. Flight from the investigation isolator of the Ministry of National Security of four imprisoned, accused in treason, political act of terrorism against statesmen and other similar actions are only part of longterm and purposeful activity of criminals, aimed at the weakening the state and capture of power by all

means. On the days these forces committed act of violence against Azerbaijan state."

On October 2, at 8:00 in the evening the Procurator of Khataiy District of Baku Makhir Bakhtiar ogly Dzhabadov together with 30 armed people of Police Division of Special Purpose (PDSP), attacked the building of the Republic's Procuratory Office and captured it.

The purpose of attack was releasing of some severe criminals and other demands. Some time later, at 21:00 Deputy Interior Minister Rovshan Dzhabadov with 40 armed people of PDSP came to help his brother. An armed clash with the guard of the Procuratory Office took place, some people were wounded. The armed people tried to capture the departments where confidential and important documents were kept, as well as arms, but they did not manage.

The gangsters severely beat the general procurator Ali Umarov and infringed him, they took approximately 40 employees of the Procuratory Office as a hostages. The building was damaged and the employees of the Procuratory Office were insulted.

The Government of the Republic took all necessary measures, law enforcement bodies took preventive measures, in order to prevent bloodshed and had negotiated with the armed groups. Dzhabadov's brothers together with the armed groups had to leave the building of the Procuratory Office. Presently these groups are hiding away in the headquarter of the PDSP.

State bodies, willing to prevent bloodshed conduct negotiations and try to settle the situation within the framework of Constitution, reads the statement in conclusion.

Defense Ministry on Government Buildings Assault

NC0310130694 Baku TURAN in English 1130 GMT 3 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Baku (October 3) TURAN—Today Azerbaijan's Defense Ministry issued an official statement which reads: "Yesterday there was an armed assault on several governmental buildings of Baku city. Due to this fact, governmental buildings as well as another objects are guarded by the sub-units of Baku's garrison and law enforcement bodies. Azerbaijani armed forces do not interfere in internal political processes and remain loyal to Constitution".

In accordance with the law on Armed forces, an army is not permitted to take part in internal conflicts.

Events Seen as Sign of Impending Coup d'Etat

MM0310181994 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Oct 94 p 1

[Report by Sokhbet Mamedov: "Helicopters over Baku Like the Specter of a Coup D'Etat"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Baku—On the night of 2-3 October around 30 armed OPON [Special Purpose Police Detachment] officers burst into the building of the republic Prosecutor's Office and by morning were holding hostage the general prosecutor, his deputies, and around a further 30 apparatus officials.

The operation was led in person by Rovshan Dzhabadov, the republic deputy minister of internal affairs with responsibility for the OPON. Firearms were used during the seizure of the building. However, so far there are no reports of casualties.

The incident, which had not yet been localized by the time this report is being filed, can be said to have been triggered by Azerbaijani General Prosecutor Ali Omarov's broadcast on national television on Sunday. He stated, in particular, that three men had been detained on suspicion of the murders of A. Dzhililov, vice speaker of the republic parliament, and Colonel Sh. Ragimov, chief of the special administration of the president's apparatus. Within half an hour of this broadcast A. Dzhililov's [as published] men had seized the building of the Prosecutor's Office. The area of the incident has been cordoned off by government forces. All night the authorities held talks with the rebels with the aim of persuading them to lay down their weapons and surrender.

The decision not to use force against the OPON staffers was dictated by the fact that the building of the Prosecutor's Office is situated in a densely populated quarter of Baku, and the slightest carelessness could entail heavy human casualties. According to some unconfirmed reports the rebels put forward three demands: the release of the three arrested OPON staffers, the convocation of a session of the Azerbaijan National Assembly, and the dismissal of the republic Internal Affairs Minister R. Usudov. Relations between Rovshan Dzhabadov and the latter have been strained because the minister is hatching a plan to disband the OPON. The detachment consists of approximately 3,000-4,000 men who have fought in the Afghan and Karabakh wars, and, naturally, represent a major force concentrated in R. Dzhabadov's hands.

Whereas the conflict on this ground resembles an inter-departmental feud, the methods of conducting it, and also the demand for the release from custody of the deputy internal affairs minister's three men held on suspicion of murder and the convocation of a session of the National Assembly take on a political hue. It is no accident that R. Dzhabadov's dangerous game is viewed in the offices of the president's apparatus as an attempt to perpetrate a coup d'etat.

It is hard to say whether the negotiations culminated in the satisfaction of the rebellious deputy minister's demands or not. It is known only that at dawn the OPON staffers released the hostages and went to their base.

The source which had been informing IZVESTIYA all night long of the progress of this dramatic event reported

in the morning that government forces were moving up their vehicles to the base where the OPON is stationed. Possibly an ultimatum will be delivered to the rebels to lay down their weapons and surrender. And while helicopters patrol over the city, the population of Baku, the majority of whom apparently do not yet suspect what a dramatic night they have lived through, are eagerly awaiting Geydar Aliyev's expected television address to the people.

Meanwhile, some observers in the republic unequivocally characterize the OPON staffers' rebellion as the continuation of actions against Azerbaijan's independence and the current authorities. Curiously, these events were stepped up immediately after the signing of an oil contract. The escape of four prisoners from Ministry of National Security special detention centers, the terrorist act against the vice speaker of parliament and the leader of the special administration, the escape from Bailovo Prison on 30 September of 10 criminals under sentence of death, and, finally, the rebellion of the OPON officers, leave no doubt that the specter of a coup d'etat hovers over Azerbaijan.

'Distrust' in Aliyev; Noon Talks With Dzhavadov

NC0410095094 Baku TURAN in English 0856 GMT 4 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Baku (October 4) TURAN—Last night 8 governmental tanks and 4 governmental armoured vehicles deserted to the Special Police Department. That took place near the Headquarters of Special Police Department on "8 kilometers" region. The armoured vehicles have been sent to the Headquarters of Special Police Department "to exert "psychological influence" on the supporters of Rovshan Dzhavadov.

The officers of tank regiment said "we will not fire at those, with whom we fought together".

When governmental forces passed to the side of Special Police Department, their life force and 4 tanks have been moved 4 kilometres apart from the Headquarters of Special Police Department. Presently governmental troops (battalion of soldiers and several units of armoured vehicles) took the positions along the perimeter on the distance of 4-5 kilometers from the Headquarters of Special Police Department.

Over the past night the number of Rovshan Dzhavadov's supporters increased. This morning, armed and disarmed persons - the former employees of Special Police Department and those, who had earlier fought with them on the front, continued to arrive to the Headquarters of Special Police Department.

Presently Special Police Department does not take active measures, but yesterday's televised statement of President Aliyev, in which he called the employees of Special Police Department "bandits", has become the reason for growth of distrust to him.

The Democratic Youth Union, the Chairman of which is Rovshan Dzhavadov, reports that today at 12 a.m. President Aliyev and Rovshan Dzhavadov are due to meet face-to-face.

Report on Dzhavadov Group Activities Outside Baku

NC0310221694 Baku AZERTAC in English 1449 GMT 3 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] October 3—[Passage indistinct] police force (SPF) are going on. According to the official data, 70 people of this special police force were participated in seizure of building of the republics general prosecutors office last Sunday [2 October]. At present this group headed by former deputy minister of Internal Affairs Rovshan Dzhavadov is hiding at a SPF base 8 km far from the centre of Baku. This base is surrounded by the national armys units. Negotiations are being conducted with leaders of SPF in order to prevent bloodshed and settle an extraordinary situation within the limits of the Constitution.

According to the todays statement of the Defence Ministry, subunits of the Baku garrison took a number of state institutions and important objects of the citys vital activity under guard. According to the command of the Republics Army, the Army remain true to its duty and the Constitution.

A joint statement of the General Prosecutors Office and Internal Affairs Ministry was nationally televised today. The statement says the events taken place last days are a part of prolonged and purposive activity of criminal elements aimed at Azerbaijan's political system and undermining of the country from the inside.

It became known that a driver of one of organizers of the [passage indistinct] office. It is possible the fact that the people attacked the Prosecutors Office demanded to release some dangerous criminals and tried to seize premises where secret and important documents and arms are being kept is connected with this, the statement says.

Rovshan Dzhavadov himself is explaining his actions by the [words indistinct] has been persecuted last times. He stated in his interview to one of Baku News Agencies that he was insisting on convocation of an extraordinary session of the parliament at which an appreciation of the situation in the Republic must be given. His another demand is resignation of the parliaments speaker Rasul Guliyev and Internal Affairs Minister Ramil Usubov.

Youth Group Statement Warns Aliyev To Meet Demands

NC0410073494 Baku TURAN in English 1349 GMT 3 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Baku (October 3) TURAN—Despite positive steps taken in foreign policy, the fundamental mistakes of the president in home policy has

brought to civil withstanding in the country, reads today's statement of Azerbaijan's Union of Democratic Youth (AUDY).

The statement reads that the criminal elements around the president, occupying high-ranking posts in the government try to begin the civil war in the country, violating the civil equality.

"These forces try to insult Rovshan Dzhavadov, after they had failed in their attempts to destroy the Police Divisions of Special Purpose, they arrange attacks on the opposition, including AUDY and conduct political terror," notes the document.

AUDY demanded the president to call an urgent session of Supreme Council, to discuss during the session the situation in the country with participation of leaders of political organizations, representatives of intelligentsia, old men, to remove from duties speaker Rasul Guliyev, Ramil Usubov and Ali Umarov. The statement reads that if the demands are not fulfilled the authority will bear the responsibility for everything. The AUDY is headed by deputy interior minister of the Republic.

Government Negotiating With Insurgent OMON Members

LD0310141294 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 1307 GMT 3 Oct 94

[By ITAR-TASS correspondents Sevindzh Abdullayeva and Viktor Shulman]

[FBIS Translated Text] Baku, 3 Oct—The stand-off between the authorities and an OMON special-purpose militia detachment is continuing in

At present this group, headed by the former deputy interior minister Rovshan Dzhavadov, is hiding out at an OMON base several kilometers away from the center of Baku. It is currently surrounded by subunits of the national army. Lengthy talks with the group's leaders are being held on how to prevent bloodshed and settle the extraordinary situation within the framework of the constitution.

According to today's statement by the Azerbaijani Defense Ministry, subunits of the Baku military garrison rendered assistance to the law enforcement bodies and took under their guard a number of state institutions and vital facilities in the town. The command of the republican armed forces said the army remains loyal to its duty and the constitution.

National television today carried a joint statement by the Procuracy General and Ministry of the Interior, which said: "The events of recent days are part of a long-term and deliberate activity by criminal elements aimed against Azerbaijan's statehood and designed to undermine it from within." This was a reference to, among others, the recent escape from the National Security Ministry's remand center by four convicted former

senior army men, terrorist acts against prominent politicians, and the latest incident at the republican procuracy.

It has also emerged that one of the three persons detained on suspicion of assassinating Azerbaijan Supreme Council deputy chairman Afyaddin Dzhaliyov and head of the president's special directorate Shamsi Ragimov is the driver of one of the instigators of the attack on the Procuracy-General - the procurator of Baku's Khatainskiy district, Makhir Dzhavadov. There is a possible link between this and the fact, as reported in the law-enforcement agencies' joint statement, that the attackers demanded the release from arrest of a number of dangerous criminals and also tried to seize the building of the Procuracy-General, which contains highly classified and important information and also weapons.

Republican Procurator-General Ali Omerov, seized earlier by the attackers, is now free.

Rovshan Dzhavadov himself said his actions were motivated by the fact that the OMON has recently been subjected to persecution. In an interview with a Baku agency, he said he was insisting that the Azerbaijan Supreme Council be convened in emergency session to assess the situation in the republic. His other demand is the resignation of parliamentary chairman Rasul Guliyev and Interior Minister Ramil Usubov.

'Important State Structures' Placed Under Guard

NC0310161694 Baku AZERTAC in English 1443 GMT 3 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Baku, October 3 (AZERTAC)—Important state structures of the republic were taken under guard today. The measure has been taken after an incident took place yesterday late at night when armed people—by one version from the special police detachment of the internal affairs ministry—seized building of the general prosecutors office. According to the available data not commented by the official structures, there was firing, one policeman was wounded and prosecutor general Ali Omarov conducting a board session was beat. Some sources assert that some people were killed during the firing. According to the available information, the people committed assault succeeded in taking the prosecutor general as a hostage. He has been released a bit later.

A few hours earlier Ali Omarov appeared on the [word indistinct] and assured that 3 persons had been apprehended on suspicion of acts of terrorism committed on September 29 and caused death of vice speaker of the parliament Afyaddin Dzhaliyov and chief of the special department of the president office Shamsi Rahimov. The Baku chief police department also confirmed the fact of detention this morning and said that 3 from 10 dangerous criminals escaped from a prison on Saturday [1 October] late at night had been apprehended.

The situation in the city is calm outwardly. Streets and main roads of the city are being patrolled by police and military details. Building of the general prosecutors office is liberated. According to law protection bodies, they are controlling the situation in the capital.

Special Police Headquarters Protected

NC0310130794 Baku TURAN in English 1155 GMT 3 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Baku, October 3 (TURAN)—This morning the Headquarters of Special Police Department was surrounded by the units of governmental troops, duty officer from Special Police Department told Turan. The same source reports that the Command of the Special Police Department together with its Chief, Rovshan Dzhavadov, is in the headquarters, but the governmental troops do not undertake active measures.

The witnesses say that this morning there was skirmish in "8 kilometers" region, the place of the Headquarters of Special Police Department location. Military helicopters were flying over the headquarters. The source from Presidential staff told TURAN that the authorities intend to conduct military operation in order to disarm the employees from Special Police Department. At the same time another source reports that last night President Aliyev received a senior officer from Special Police Department. President Aliyev was informed about the demands of the policemen.

"I see all these events as betrayal to the interests of Azeri nation, a high treason and we must make every effort to

prevent such actions in the future," the Minister of Internal Affairs, Ramil Usubov, told TURAN's correspondent. He also mentioned that the "measures for liquidation of consequences of the crime have been taken". Yesterday by the decree of Azerbaijan's Minister of Internal Affairs, Ramil Usubov, Rovshan Dzhavadov was removed from the office the Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs. As different sources report, presently armoured vehicles are transported to the region near the Special Police Department Headquarters.

"The troops are concentrated near our Headquarters and we are waiting for attack", the Chief of Special Police Department, lieutenant-colonel Nizami Mamedov, told TURAN's correspondent. "The blood of peaceful population can be spilled", he added.

"We demand that the employees of Special Police Department should put down their arms since we do not intend to spill the blood", the Chief of Department for Public Security in the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Fatulla Guseynov, told Turan. "The Headquarters of Special Police Department is blockaded in order to prevent spreading of the conflict", he mentioned.

Mayor of Ganja City Kidnapped, Released

NC0310131694 Baku TURAN in English 1149 GMT 3 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Baku, October 3 (TURAN)—A source from Azerbaijan's Ministry of Internal Affairs told TURAN that last night at 2.30 Mayor of Ganja city, Elsevyar Ibragimov Ibragim oglu, was kidnapped. Two-three hours later he was released.

Estonia

Russian Party Holds First Congress, Adopts Program

LD0310154194 Tallinn Radio Tallinn Network in Estonian 1400 GMT 3 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] At the congress of the Russian National Union that took place on 2 October, the delegations from Tallinn, Tartu, Narva, Paldiski, Kivioli, and Saku decided to set up the Russian Party in Estonia and to call the Russian National Union's eighth congress the Russian Party's first congress.

The program adopted at the Russian Party's first congress says that the aims of the newly-formed party are to protect and represent the Russian ethnic minority's vital interests in Estonia. The party wants to achieve these aims through parliamentary means, with the help of deputies who will stand for the Riigikogu and local governments.

The Russian Party recognizes all forms of ownership, aims to increase state support to the needy, plans to deal with the Russian minority's cultural autonomy issues, and to create and improve links with the Russian communities in neighboring countries. This is what the party program says.

The congress set up a leading body for the Russian Party, and Sergey Kuznetsov, member of Tallinn city council, was elected its chairman.

Defense Minister, Britain's Rifkind Sign Memorandum

LD0310195494 Tallinn Radio Tallinn Network in Estonian 1500 GMT 3 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] British Defense Secretary Malcolm Rifkind visited Estonia today. He and Estonian Defense Minister Enn Tupp signed a memorandum between the ministries of the two countries. Erik Samel visited the news conference.

[Samel] This was the first visit ever of a British defense secretary to Estonia. Rifkind assesses the visit as not only a symbolic one, demonstrating Britain's interest in Estonia's security and independence, but also assesses that the aim of the visit is to further develop bilateral relations. The memorandum signed today by him and Estonian Defense Minister Tupp forms a foundation for cooperation.

[Rifkind, in English fading into Estonian report] Perhaps the most important bilateral contribution the United Kingdom is making is through the support we are giving to the Baltic Battalion...

[Samel] In Rifkind's opinion, perhaps the most significant is the support from Great Britain to the Baltic peacekeeping battalion. Assistance will be given both in training infantry and teaching English. An exchange of

officers and students of military schools is also planned. The United Kingdom is optimistic about Estonia developing relations with NATO in the framework of the Partnership for Peace program and with the West European Union as an associated member. According to Rifkind, there was no doubt that the independence and integrity of the Baltic states is important not only to these states themselves but also to security in Europe as a whole. The United Kingdom and other NATO members are therefore interested in assisting the Baltic states. With regard to Estonia gaining full NATO membership, Rifkind did not consider it realistic in the coming 10 years.

[Rifkind, in English fading into Estonian report] We do not want to create a new, rigid division of Europe, however unintentionally, between countries that are NATO members and...

[Samel] Great Britain is not interested in the division of Europe into states that belong to NATO and to those who do not. This is why the Partnership for Peace program has been offered to all European countries.

The U.S. press has discussed the possibility of large states intending to divide small states—including the Baltic states—between their spheres of influence.

[Rifkind, in English fading into Estonian report] I think that it would be a historic mistake to contemplate spheres of influence of any kind in the continent...

[Samel] Rifkind said that any division of Europe into spheres of influence would be a historic mistake.

Latvia

Ulmanis on Work at UN General Assembly

LD0310200494

[FBIS Editorial Report] Riga Radio Riga Network in Latvian at 1400 GMT on 3 October carries a four-minute recorded report on a news conference by Latvian State President Guntis Ulmanis in Riga on 3 October. During the news conference, Ulmanis discusses the results of his delegation's work at the 49th session of the UN General Assembly.

Ulmanis first expresses sympathy for a Latvian reporter who is missing as a result of the Estonia ferry disaster.

He continues: "The first conclusion that could be made is that we have to stress the UN role and UN significance in world development processes. The two programs—the peace plan and the development plan—I understood during discussions with delegations of other states and by listening to addresses by other delegations that these are the programs that allow us to see the objectives of world development together across state borders, across national borders."

The president adds that relations between the Baltics and Russia and tackling the issues related to these

relations were mentioned at the United Nations as one of the first successes of preventive diplomacy.

Ulmanis says: "In addition, the issue of the army withdrawal is very important; and, indisputably, the role of the United Nations and the CSCE is extremely large here. During meetings and when making my speech, I understood that we must stress this more and must attempt to get the United Nations and the CSCE involved in monitoring the processes that are currently taking place in Latvia and to have the organizations pay attention to them. They are the Skrunda radar station, citizenship, and human rights.

"On no occasion did anyone anywhere reproach me or express any doubts as to human rights in Latvia. No one expressed any doubts to me or reproached me, nor even theoretically suggested amendments in connection with the citizenship law. I think the most important thing now is the normal implementation of these human rights and of the citizenship law. We should not doubt and should not castigate ourselves with thoughts that we have done something here that does not correspond with civilized norms and the norms of the progressive world. I want to say, at the same time, that I have not heard such reproaches from the Russian side either—neither in the Yeltsin speech, nor during an almost hour-long meeting with Mr. Lavrov, Russia's permanent representative at the United Nations.

"The security of the Baltic Sea region is an issue that was mentioned during many talks and also in my speech. When during meetings I touched on the issue of a possible unofficial, or official, or some sort of other agreement between the United States of America and

Russia on dividing into spheres of influence, then I want to stress that I received verbal statements from both Mr. Yeltsin and Mr. Clinton that this was not happening and would not happen.

"I can only say that Clinton stressed that his visit to Riga, well, I understood at the time that this was one of the most important events in his life. He said, however, it was the most important event. I am softening his remark, because I believe that he said this to me in such a way as a matter of politeness. In any event, it was pleasant to hear his opinions about the Latvian people, Latvia, the reception, the real stance that Latvia has at the moment and to hear once again a statement that the Baltic states will in no way become an element in dividing spheres of influence—especially not in the case of Russia and the United States of America."

Security Cooperation Agreement Signed With Britain

*LD0410110194 Riga Radio Riga Network in Latvian
1000 GMT 4 Oct 94*

[FBIS Translated Text] British Secretary of State for Defense Malcolm Rifkind and Latvian Defense Minister Janis Trapans signed a memorandum of agreement on cooperation in the spheres of defense and security today.

The British defense secretary's visit to Riga follows the multilateral agreement on the formation and training of a joint Baltic peacekeeping battalion. The document, signed two weeks ago in Copenhagen, envisions that Britain is to provide a training unit of Royal Marines and the British Council will teach the English language to officers and non-commissioned officers of the Baltic battalion.

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